



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 15, 1911.

LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN.

TAFT AND THE RECALL.

UNIONISM'S EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

LABOR DAY PRIZE ESSAYS.

REPLIES OF CANDIDATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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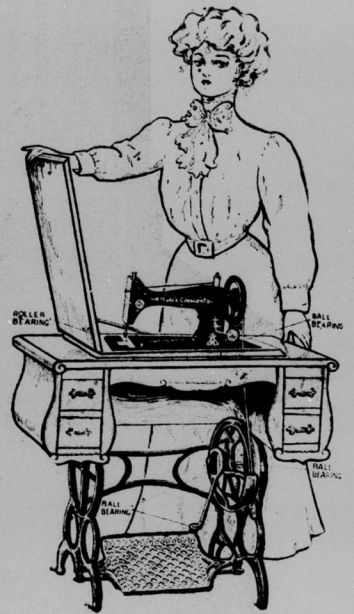
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1911.

No. 31

THE EFFECT OF LABOR WAR.

Frank Gibson, who has traveled extensively, has this to say concerning labor war in the Vancouver "Advertiser":

"I have traveled extensively on the continent of Europe and in the old country, through the length of this country, from seaboard to seaboard; now I am putting the finishing touches to my education in Vancouver. At each place I have lived in I have made a study of the labor problem, and I say to anyone who will approach it in an impartial manner and with an open mind that there is not a more interesting subject under the sun. At the present time it occupies the time and attention of three parliaments to a large extent, besides nearly all the others to a minor degree.

"Although holding no brief for either side I would like to call the attention of the people of Vancouver to certain phases of the struggle that is now on in their midst. I would ask them to take a look at the men who are being used as strike breakers. Anyone can see that the majority of them are incompetent. If the employer will have no further use for them when the dispute is ended, of what use will they be to the city? Anyone who has seen the slums of a great city knows that the bulk of the people who dwell there are incompetent workmen. So I put it fairly up to the people of Vancouver, are you prepared to accelerate the growth of the slums that is already here? A fine asset for a city whose slogan is 'Vancouver, the Beautiful.'

"I am told that many of the men who are now on strike are men who have helped to build up Vancouver, some having resided here for twenty years, and that a few thousand of your citizens have laid down their tools, men who have homes, whose welfare is bound up in the welfare of the city. Something is wrong. Does the employer think he can do without the union man? Does the union man think he can do without the employer? I say, and I think that the majority will agree with me, that neither one can exist without the other. Unions have been in existence in their present form for the last century and will continue after this generation has gone. Neither side will get all they want until the millennium, but surely some agreement can be arrived at to put an end to this strife.

"Do you know anything of the hideousness of war? Have you seen the dead piled high? Have you seen your comrades mangled by shell? If you have you will shudder at the very mention of the name of war. Does industrial war mean nothing to you? Isn't there a hideousness about that? What about the women and children, don't they suffer? How many of them have already had to have a little less for a meal? How many of them will have to go without new clothes this year? Do you think the men are losing a hundred dollars each in wages for the fun of it? Do you think the loss stops with the men and their families? Does it not affect the whole city? The credit of the city? Almost any storekeeper will tell you that his receipts have fallen off. Who is paying for the hire of the three extra automobiles that the police are using to chase these men instead of safe blowers? Is all this nothing to you, citizens of Vancouver? If it is not, are you prepared to pay the piper? Are you prepared to have the slum in your midst, to have poverty, dirt, disease and crime established to hand down to your children as a legacy?"

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Taft and the Recall

President Taft has proven himself to be a man after the heart of the "last ditchers" of the English House of Lords. His veto of the Arizona-New Mexico statehood bill is just what would be expected from such uncompromising advocates of aristocracy as Lords Halsey and Willoughby De Broke.

The American judiciary has assumed a power very much like that of the House of Lords. Like the House of Lords, it has abused this power to an intolerable extent in the interest of the privileged class. Legislation intended to put an end to various forms of robbery and oppression has been nullified or distorted, while new oppressive measures which no legislative body would enact have been given all the force of law. To meet this situation, the recall is necessary just as in England it has become necessary to force legislation through Parliament, curbing the power of the lords. But in England the leaders of the aristocracy, Balfour and Lansdowne, were wise enough to let the measure abolishing the lords' veto power pass, as soon as they became convinced that opposition would only temporarily delay it. But they had some very stupid followers who could not understand that continued opposition, if temporarily successful, would in the long run bring upon the aristocracy something worse than abolition of the absolute veto. These thickheads rallied under the leadership of Lord Halsey and opposed to the "last ditch" but did not succeed.

President Taft is the Lord Halsey of American aristocracy. He has been more successful than his English prototype in temporarily delaying the application of a check on the power of predatory interests. For this he will no doubt receive the applause of short-sighted aristocrats. But the final result will surely be a more speedy application of the recall to the judiciary outside of Arizona than would have been the case had he quietly allowed Arizona to enter the Union without interfering with her constitution. In Arizona the recall of the judiciary will certainly not be delayed more than two years. Upholders of privilege are welcome to all the comfort that Taft's veto may give them.

In his veto message President Taft has little to say of the most important point involved, the right of the people of Arizona to decide for themselves what kind of judicial system they may want. The reason for this neglect is plain. Mr. Taft does not believe in the right of the people to decide any question contrary to the wishes of vested interests. Of course he does not express such a view plainly, but he says the same thing in diplomatic language in those parts of his message where he attempts any argument at all.

LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly.

Letter No. 8.

When the adoption of paper money is advocated, questions arise concerning the adjustment of our debts with foreign nations, among whom gold and silver are the only legal tenders.

From the Abstract Report of the Government for 1908 we have merchandise exported (sent out) of this country to foreign nations \$1,860,773,346, imported (brought in) \$1,191,343,792; excess of export over imports of \$666,431,554; this is called a "favorable balance of trade" by the "protectionist," because they say the "difference must be paid to us in money," "we have sold more than we bought."

In the same year, we exported, in gold and silver coins and bullion \$652,354,126, while the same year we imported to our country \$192,995,429 gold coins, silver and bullion. Adding together the total exports—gold and silver coins and bullion and merchandise, in 1908, was \$1,883,697,918, while the total imports were \$2,043,760,775. They still owe us for the year 1908, \$160,062,857. Will the debt ever be paid? Never!

The fact is, that all trade in the last analysis is simply what it is in its primitive form of barter—the exchange of commodities for commodities. The carrying on of trade by means of money does not change its essential character, but merely permits the various exchanges of which trade is made up to be divided into parts or steps, and thus more easily effected. When commodities are exchanged for money, but half a full exchange is complete. When a man sells a thing for money, it is to use the money in buying some other thing, and it is only as money has this power that anyone wants it, or will take it.

Nations do not trade, it is individual transactions, which separately are but parts or steps in complete exchange. Money plays but a very small part in international trade, and the world has yet to reach that stage of civilization which will give international money. The paper currency which in all civilized nations now constitutes a large part of their money, is never exported to settle balances of trade, and when gold or silver coin is exported or imported it is as a commodity, and its value is estimated at that of the bullion contained. What each nation imports is paid for in commodities, which are exported, unless received as loans, or investments, or as interest, rent, tribute to foreigners, which amounts to millions of dollars annually, paid by productive labor of the United States, for which nothing will be returned to us.

Consult the imports and exports of the United States, and you will find that billions of dollars worth of commodities, including gold and silver, have been sent to foreign nations for the past thirty or forty years, and nothing has been sent to this country in return to pay for it. Our protectionist friends call it a "favorable trade balance."

It is not money that we receive for our exports, or send for our imports, there is no alternative but to conclude that they pay for each other. In the case of national indemnity, subsidies, loans, interest on loans and foreign investments, these are paid for by export of goods without return for them. But so far as commer-

cial dealings go, it is utterly impossible to export goods without importing to the same amount, and vice versa. Large imports mean large exports. If it be, as they deem, an advantage to import as little as possible, it follows as an indispensable consequence that they deem it an advantage to export as little as possible, and to have as little foreign trade as possible, for reduced imports necessarily imply reduced exports, and reduced foreign trade.

But let us suppose it possible for a country to export largely without importing in return any commodity except bullion, by prohibiting its re-exportation, would that country be richer for it? Certainly not. Let us work it out. There could be no increase of real wealth, for the bullion being an over supply in respect to the commodities which it would represent, would fall in price, in exact proportions of such over supply; in other words, the money price of all commodities would rise in that ratio. No one would be richer for that, for the exchangeable value of all commodities (that is their relation to each other) would remain precisely the same.

If the workingman received twice his former wages, he would have to pay double for all he consumed, which would leave him where he was. Indeed, the cost of living would rise far more rapidly than he could stand; he might, by strikes, or other means, enforce a raise in wages from his employer. The gold and silver coins being but the counters used to represent the various objects that constitute the wealth of the country, the result of doubling the number of the counters would be, not to increase the wealth of the country, and make two of them necessary to represent the same commodity which was before represented by one.

The suppositious case, however, of a country which let specie flow in, but allowed none to flow out, never did occur, because no prohibitory laws ever could prevent the precious metals from being transferred from a country where their value is less to those countries where their value is greater. The balance on either side is not paid or received in money, its movement, so far as trade is concerned, is very insignificant. Consequently, instead of a persistent excess of exports being a matter of pride, it is a proclamation of indebtedness to other countries, so it will be seen that the so-called "favorable balance of trade" that our protectionist friends shout about will never be paid.

(Continued next week.)

HOW SOCIALISTS HANDLE A STRIKE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

In contrast to the methods employed in cities where the administration is under the control of the old capitalistic parties it is interesting to know how the Socialist administration behaves itself in case of a strike.

There have been no very serious labor troubles in Milwaukee for the last ten years. On two occasions, however, there have been strikes of considerable importance. One of these occurred in 1906, while the Socialists had only a small minority in the city council. The other occurred last winter (1910) when the Socialists were in control of the administration. On both these occasions the representatives of the working class in the city council took a very active part in behalf of the strikers.

In 1906 there were 1200 molders out on strike. On June 11th of that year, Alderman Melms, one of the twelve Socialist members of the city council, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, More than 1200 molders in the city of Milwaukee were forced to lay down their work May 1, 1906, in order to secure a living wage, and

"Whereas, About 100 men have been imported from all over the country by the Milwaukee

members of the Foundrymen's Association for the purpose of breaking said strike and to crush the Molders' Union, and

"Whereas, Said strike breakers are a dangerous class of people and are likely to become a serious menace to the city if their numbers are increased; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Common Council of the city of Milwaukee hereby extends its sympathy to said striking molders and respectfully recommends that the Foundrymen's Association grant their demands without unnecessary delay. Further

"Resolved, That the City Clerk is hereby directed to mail forthwith a copy of this resolution to each Milwaukee member of said Foundrymen's Association."

In spite of the fact that this was a pretty strong proposition for the Republicans and Democrats in the city council to support, the resolution was adopted almost unanimously, only two voting against it.

It is probably the first time in the history of this country that a city council of any city of considerable size had taken sides with the strikers officially.

It is needless to say that this action had a very decided influence on the side of organized labor in their struggle.

Another instance of a strike in Milwaukee came last winter when the garment workers were out. There had been strikes of the garment workers in nearly all of the large cities of the country. In some cases there was violence and disorder.

The Socialists were then in power in Milwaukee. Two or three things happened that had a very decided influence in settling the strike.

In the first place when the police arrested some of the girls on the ground of disorderly conduct, it was found that the only charge against them was that they had called the strike-breaking girls "scabs." The City Attorney held that this did not constitute a misdemeanor under the law of the State, and on that ground refused to prosecute them. This was a new situation for the employers to face and they felt their strength weakening.

About the same time Emil Seidel, Mayor of the city, sent a letter to the Chief of Police warning him that no unnecessary violence or roughness was to be practiced against the strikers, and that all their legal rights were to be protected as fully as those on the other side. At the same time the sympathy of the working-class administration of the city was known to be on the side of the strikers. So decidedly was this influence felt that Abe Gordon, national organizer of the garment makers, wrote to Mayor Seidel, thanking him for the assistance rendered in the strike. Among other things he said:

"In all my experience during organization work dealing with officials in cities and States, I have found no one as sincere in the interest of the working class as Emil Seidel, Mayor of Milwaukee.

"Mayor Seidel not only issued an order against police interference, but kept in touch with me from day to day. Inside of three days we forced the manufacturers to realize that the administration was with us, and they asked for a conference.

"I want to thank the Mayor from the bottom of my heart in the name of the united garment workers and the strikers at large. I want to congratulate the citizens of Milwaukee on having so sincere a Mayor, and only regret that we have not more such men."

"Bangles is a very absent-minded man." "I know; I used to work for him some years ago. Once, I remember, he discharged me three times in one week, and gave me a week's wages each time."

ARE YOU ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH?

By Judson King.

Big business and political crooks and corporation lawyers in all parties will fight against the adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall in California.

I have been through many battles all over the country and in every State it is the political bosses and corporation lawyers who lead the fight against the people. Railroad lawyers in particular.

Some honest folks hesitate at the people securing direct control of government. But the trusts never hesitate.

Two things they fight most of all. The "initiative" on amendments to the constitution, and the "recall" of judges. Why?

It is not only the constitution as it is written, but the constitution as it is interpreted by the judges that counts. The men who "construe" the constitution of California are the men who rule this State.

Do you suppose if the railroads and corporations had not found it profitable to have their judges on the bench they would be so tremendously interested in the recall of judges right now?

Is it because they have any regard for "the sacredness of the courts" and are interested in even-handed justice for the whole people that they are raising a huge campaign fund of thousands on thousands of dollars right now to defeat the "recall amendments?"

Hardly. It's business; big profits, injunctions, the control of labor conditions, public utility franchises, railroads, telegraph, telephone, gas, electric light, taxes, child labor, and a thousand other means of getting the products of labor, land and machinery, that they are after.

Let a constitution or an honest judge get in their way, and see how long their "reverence" lasts! The trusts have been recalling honest judges for a generation.

This is a fight for the biggest thing in government. It is worth more in the long and the short run than a hundred strikes, a thousand squabbles over jurisdiction, or the election of ten thousand candidates to ordinary political offices.

The greatest fighting phalanx that can win this desperate struggle in California is organized labor.

Organized labor advocated the initiative, referendum and recall long before the Republican and Democratic politicians knew what the words meant. They, men of labor, fought for those principles when the politicians held them to be "wild theories," and would not touch them with a ten-foot pole. Let credit fall where credit is due. All progressive Republicans and Democrats are today standing shoulder to shoulder with organized labor in making this fight for popular government, and may the good Lord give them more power.

Nevertheless, it is the votes of the men of labor that must win this fight—and we don't want any half-way victory. We must pile up a majority for the initiative and referendum, and especially for the "recall" that will put the Government of California in the hands of the people, send a chill up the backbone of Wall street, cause the editor of the New York "Sun" to see stars, make Bill Taft sorry that he insulted Arizona, and send a thrill of joy through the hearts of the people of the whole United States.

But you can't win this fight by simply passing resolutions and privately being "in favor of it." Talk about it everywhere and by organized effort get out the vote on election day. Will you do that? Or will you go to sleep at the switch and let the people's recall special go into the ditch?

"The pursuit of perfection is the pursuit of sweetness and light."—Matthew Arnold.

REPLIES OF CANDIDATES

LAW AND LEGISLATION COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY ASPIRANTS

The annexed circular letter, containing the questions approved by the Council, was mailed to every candidate whose name is found in the list of those whose responses have been analyzed, and are herewith presented in summarized form. The omnibus declaration that a candidate will support each and every policy outlined in the questions signifies that the reply in words and substance repeats the policy outlined by the Council in the framing of each question. Additional suggestions, notable remarks, and characteristic views of individual candidates have been briefly added to afford material for the general reader to study and compare different views; all this with the object in view of gathering, comparing, and consolidating the opinions of men running for office, which may lead to material benefits, for the people of our city, if realized only to a part of what each individual may desire.

(Signed by the members of the Law and Legislative Committee.)

Circular Letter Issued to Candidates for Mayor and Supervisor.

To the Honorable.....

Candidate for.....

For the information of its affiliated members and the voters of this city, the San Francisco Labor Council has undertaken to question all candidates for Mayor and Supervisor on a number of important subjects in relation to our city government and the policies the incoming administration should pursue in order to achieve the best results for the people of San Francisco.

The questions herein presented are propounded to you and other candidates, not in the spirit of partisan tests with a view to further the candidacy of any particular man or set of men, but for the sole purpose of gathering, establishing and consolidating public opinion concerning such municipal affairs as require practical, consistent and progressive treatment in order to satisfy the most pressing needs of our city.

You are, therefore, respectfully and earnestly requested to assist in this laudable purpose by stating your full and candid views on these important matters, and to send your replies to the office of the secretary of the Council, 316 Fourteenth Street, City, not later than the first day of next September.

All replies will be compared, summarized, and published in our official organ, the "Labor Clarion," and will also be given to the daily press to publish if they so desire. Any and all failures to reply will also be published.

The subjects and the questions relating thereto are as follows:

One.—Municipal Water Supply: What is your attitude toward a municipally-owned water system?

Two.—Street-Car Service: What is your attitude toward securing better street-car service? Will you assist in completing the Geary Street road, and extending it so as to secure a municipal street-car system? Will you safeguard the interests of the people in the granting of future franchises so as not to block or delay the city in acquiring, constructing or operating its own system?

Three.—Rates for Water, Gas, Electricity and Telephone Service: Will you assist in obtaining

for the consumers in this city lowest practicable rates for water, gas, electricity and telephones? Will you at all opportunities assist the city in obtaining municipally-owned plants to furnish these utilities?

Four.—Bonding Limit: Will you assist in amending the charter so as to exempt bonds for profitable public utilities from being included within the 15 per cent bonding limit?

Five.—Relations between Capital and Labor: Will you oppose any policy or movement to reduce wages, lengthen hours, or displace union labor? Will you favor reasonable demands for the betterment of conditions of labor?

Trusting in your sincerity and desire to prove of greatest usefulness to our city and its people, we express the hope that the replies we may receive will bear the imprint of a lofty and unselfish attitude on each of the questions presented for your consideration.

By direction, and on behalf of the San Francisco Labor Council, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves. Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. KELLY, President.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Dated, San Francisco, August 14, 1911.

SUMMARY OF REPLIES RECEIVED.

Candidates for Mayor.

Luigi Boggione—Failed to reply.

P. H. McCarthy—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; will always champion the cause of organized labor.

Wm. McDevitt—Failed to reply.

James Rolph, Jr.—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions submitted; will exhaust every effort to bring the Lake Eleanor and Hetch Hetchy Water Supply to our city; favors the purchase of Spring Valley at a price that will give the people the worth of their money; will exercise his full authority to obtain from holders of existing street-railway franchises the best possible service; will modernize such service as far as the law permits; will expedite the completion and extension of the Geary Street road into a great municipal system; favors such changes in the law as permits the granting of indeterminate franchises, giving the city a share of the profits, cost of construction to be made matter of record, city to have right upon completion to take over the roads at cost and interest, and if taken over shortly after completion to allow a reasonable premium upon the investment—this plan will insure good behavior and service from the corporations; favors such rates for gas, etc.,

as will be fairly compensatory to the corporations and just and reasonable to the public; favors their rapid municipalization; favors excepting profitable public utilities from the bonding limit; will use the moral influence of his office and all personal efforts to insure industrial peace by following out the policies outlined in the questions on the relations of capital and labor.

Fred Siebert—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Labor Party, which see at the end of replies from individual candidates.

Candidates for Supervisor.

Edgar Apperson—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; deems the questions touch the vital interests of the city; the people have said the final word in favor of Hetch Hetchy; much of the Spring Valley's plant is needed and should be bought at a fair price, or by condemnation; the Geary line should be made a model one to encourage municipal ownership of public utilities; should be extended to districts not having any service; future franchises should be voted on, and none extend beyond existing ones; private control is a source of weakness in city government, and should be eliminated; the fifteen per cent bonding limit contemplates that improvements be had by direct taxation, but profitable utilities should be exempt from the rule; points to his record as a member of the Typographical Union for 28 years.

Roller Allen—Will support the policies outlined in the questions; would abolish "p. a. y. e." cars with side seats; wants every car manned by motorman, fare taker, and conductor stationed on rear platform for signaling when to start and to stop. "The only reasonable demands that labor can make is, that every man, woman and child in the world shall have the liberty to enjoy the necessities, luxuries, pleasures and beauties of life that labor produces in abundance." As a member of the Socialist Party is pledged to battle with the workers for better conditions.

A. Aronson—Replies jointly with candidates of Municipal Conference, which see. Replies in a separate letter that he cannot answer questions asked in the Council's circular letter.

Geo. W. Bell—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; points to his record in labor's cause.

Edward W. Bender—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Party, which see.

Chas. Martin Bredhoff—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

James P. Booth—Will support each and every

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policy outlined in the questions; his record for five terms in the Board of Supervisors answers better than any promises he may make.

Gilbert Blades—Heartily agrees with the questions asked.

Patrick J. Boyle—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

George Bostel—Favors municipal water system, but is opposed to buying Spring Valley's old and antiquated plant; favors the "no seat, no fare plan" to limit the number of passengers on each car. Would extend the Geary line to secure a municipal system. Favors lowest possible rates for gas, etc.; on subject 4, would do as instructed by the Socialist Party as well as in all other questions arising. Favors organization of all workers for political as well as economic action to secure for them the full social value of their toil.

James B. Bocarde—Would buy so much of the Spring Valley's plant as needed for the Tuolumne system, which latter should be developed rapidly. Supervisors should compel improved service; favors strict compliance with contracts and fair dealing with corporations under contract with the city. Geary line should be completed quickly so as to afford opportunity to judge from actual facts the practicability of public ownership and operation of public utilities. Will oppose the proposed extension of the bonding limit; in full accord with labor's policies on subject No. 5.

Paul Bancroft—Replies jointly with candidates of Municipal Conference, which see; in replying separately, shows that he will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; points to his record for the last two terms, especially in introducing ordinances for compelling better car service, such as the ordinance to compel the United Railroads to run their Sutter street electric cars to the Ferry over the inner tracks in lower Market street, to give patrons of the road better service and to save the outer tracks for the Geary line; also his resolution to compel the United Railroads to run as many cars on Sundays as on other days, there being 100 cars less used on Sundays than on week days.

A. A. Banz—Failed to reply.

William J. Berns—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Labor Party, which see.

Martin Berwin—Failed to reply.

William G. Burke—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; points to his record as City Attorney, when he instituted action to have the bonds issued for the Geary street road upheld, which they were; favors the commencing of suits against the United Railroads for the revocation of lapsed franchises in stretches of Geary street road; favors also an underground railway system.

Bernard Lawrence Conlon—Failed to reply.

Emile A. Calegaris—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

Thomas A. Casserly—Failed to reply.

John William Collins—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; wants Hetch Hetchy; would acquire Spring Valley by condemnation.

J. D. Condon—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; his sentiments: labor shall receive its just reward, capital can take care of itself.

John J. Conlon—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; would buy Spring Valley; would grant street-railway franchises with express stipulation for purchase at any time and sharing of profits.

Edward L. Cutten—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; in relation to subject 3, points to his record on the Artificial Lights Committee of the present board; would distinguish carefully between profitable

and experimental public utilities; believes in constant striving for better conditions of labor.

Michael Casey—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; will persistently work for the completion of the Hetch Hetchy system; that system will also provide an ultimate electric potentiality of 200,000 horse power for use by the municipality. Excess of power over that required for pumping will always be available during the period of gradual development. These policies are in line with his past endeavors in connection with his unswerving fidelity to the principle of union labor, and they shall be his aim for the future.

Herbert D. Corlette—Failed to reply.

Dave Campbell—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist party, which see.

Frank J. Clancy—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

Joseph Czingler—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Labor Party, which see.

Thomas H. Corcoran—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

Guido E. Caglieri—Replies jointly with Municipal Conference candidates, which see.

James J. Carroll—Failed to reply.

James Clark—Has signed the circular letter containing the questions, therefore presumed to pledge himself to support the policies outlined therein.

James H. Daley—For the protection of taxpayers favors leasing privileges in case of non-profitable water supply under municipal ownership; would forfeit franchises when laws are disregarded; make the Geary road the nucleus for a municipal system; include in the terms of all franchises provisions for a just revenue for the use of the city's streets; favors a board of experts to fix just rates for gas, etc.; leasing privileges should be given in case municipal plants do not pay under city operation; would exempt bonds for profitable public utilities from the 15 per cent limit; the workingman of today can thank the principles of union labor for his conditions; the days of serfdom are over and the sun is surely rising upon a universal eight-hour day.

K. J. Doyle—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; favors not only the ownership of so-called public utilities, but also public ownership of land and all the means of production and distribution; the masses must remain in bondage until all these things are accomplished; in and out of season, as a Socialist, will work for the emancipation of the working class; there is no peace as long as capitalism lasts.

Thomas Joseph Duffy—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

John H. Dumbrell—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; would buy Spring Valley and develop Hetch Hetchy; favors home industry, a decent city, a united people, and will do his best for the Exposition.

Emmett Dunn—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; would give the extension of the bonding limit careful consideration.

Charles Edward Davis—Failed to reply.

Phillip J. Diez—Failed to reply.

Con (or Cornelius) Deasy—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; favors Hetch Hetchy water supply, and would buy Spring Valley if it can be had without paying an inflated price as asked by present owners; the city should take over all privately owned car lines when existing franchises expire; would crush at its inception any movement tending to bring about industrial strife; approves of the eight-hour day and a living wage.

Thomas F. Dunn—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; stands for efficient government, decency, right, justice, fair play and progress; points to his record as Justice of the Peace for eight years.

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Martin Eagan—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Party, which see.

Luigi Ferrari—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; also any other policy advocated by the Council.

John J. Feeney—Failed to reply.

Wm. A. Finnigan—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; would first secure a municipal water supply and complete the Geary road; if these utilities can be operated successfully would take up the acquisition of other utilities; believes in the "get together" spirit for all classes of citizens.

Thomas J. Fitzsimmons—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; commends the Council for conducting this campaign of practical politics; favors compelling all corporations to bow to the will of the people who created them, if not would start condemnation proceedings; does not believe in the settlement made recently with the Gas Company, as he states that the company knew that the Supreme Court had already, in fact, decided against it; on the first question under subject 5 states: "I am in favor of invested capital and recognition of organized labor." Favors all demands for betterment of labor conditions.

Louis I. Fortin—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Party; in separate letter details show that he will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; opposed to any further grants of franchises.

J. C. Flugger—Failed to reply.

J. M. Gregory—Failed to reply.

Joseph Gallagher—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

Andrew J. Gallagher—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; would have Spring Valley's plant valued by experts, bought and extended to all districts; it might be necessary to retire part of the Hetch Hetchy bond

issue and to vote new bonds for the purchase and extensions; will assist the Board of Public Works in defending the city's right to the Hetch Hetchy reservoir site for future needs; best expert engineering advice should be had to secure good car service even under normal traffic conditions during rush hours; ordinances for the routing of cars, and other regulations, could then be passed intelligently and effectively; Union street line should be taken over and connected with the Geary line on expiration of the franchise in 1913; would hasten the municipalization of other public utilities; his present position and record in the Council a guarantee that he stands for the maintenance and improvement of labor conditions.

George E. Gallagher—Replies jointly with candidates of Municipal Conference, which see.

Jesse A. Galland—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; favors more playgrounds and neighborhood parks, also improvement of streets.

Alexander George—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; would extend the system under city control in the Reis Tract, buy Spring Valley, and develop Hetch Hetchy; the only practical solution of the car problem is to build a subway under Market street and to tunnel Twin Peaks.

Fred C. Gerdes—Failed to reply.

William R. Hagerty—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; buy Spring Valley and develop Hetch Hetchy; develop the municipal street railways and exhaust every effort to improve the present system.

Frederick Head—Voted for purchase of Spring Valley two years ago; present price too high, and would have a board to arbitrate a satisfactory price; would compel better car service if such service could be rendered; opposed to "no seat, no fare" plan; favors city ownership of public utilities; is in doubt as to advisability of extending the bonding limit, but is open to conviction; goes all to pieces on question under subject 5; too many things are joined in the question. "When you ask if I will oppose any policy or movement to reduce wages, I presume you mean anything separate and distinct from the law of supply and demand, which regulates the wages paid, and in regard to this I cannot see that, as a supervisor, I could do anything, as it is entirely a matter of contract between employer and employee, except to use what moral influence I might have against any reduction." Is opposed to the lengthening of hours; is not in favor of displacing labor, whether union or non-union, as such; all things being equal he is in favor of union labor; is opposed to "any agreement that would keep a man from giving value received in labor for wages paid"; is in favor of any reasonable demand for the betterment of conditions of labor in the way of improved sanitary conditions of workshops, and the like.

Timothy B. Healy—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

Adam Edward Hackmeier—Failed to reply.

C. W. Hogue—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Party, which see.

John L. Herget—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; points to his work for the Geary street road in the present board.

Oscar Hocks—Replies jointly with candidates of Municipal Conference, which see.

J. Emmet Hayden—Replies jointly with candidates of Municipal Conference, which see.

Fred L. Hilmer—Replies jointly with candidates of Municipal Conference, which see.

Frank N. Hayman—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; the firm of which he is a member granted the demand for an eight-hour day when the millmen struck in 1900, and his candidacy is indorsed by their

union; would also be just to those who invest in legitimate enterprises.

Geo. R. Harris—Failed to reply.

Harry Hackman—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Labor Party, which see.

George C. Heinz—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

William Jordan—Failed to reply.

Thomas Jennings—Replies jointly with candidates of Municipal Conference, which see.

A. N. Jackson—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; if clear titles can be had would buy Spring Valley; believes increase in bonding limit necessary, but should be carefully inquired into; points to his record as an employer for twenty years, paying all union scales.

James Horton Kessen—Failed to reply.

Alexander Kantor—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Labor Party, which see.

Emery Kantor—Failed to reply.

John A. Kelly—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions. Points to his efforts in behalf of the construction of the Geary Street road as a guarantee that he will continue to work for the ownership and operation by the city of its public utilities. Points also to his record as a trade unionist for the last fifteen years.

William Koehler—Stands for: the acquisition of all public utilities, extension of water and gas mains to all residence districts, adequate car service, low rates for gas, etc., protection for invested capital and recognition of organized labor, the police, fire and school departments out of politics; his advisers will be: the city charter, the State's laws, and his conscience; fearless and progressive; will give a square deal to all.

C. F. Kenneally—Failed to reply.

John A. Keogh—Replies jointly with candidates of Municipal Conference, which see.

Adolf Koshland—Replies jointly with Municipal Conference candidates, which see.

John A. Keefe—Failed to reply.

Robert J. Loughery—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; buy Spring Valley and develop Hetch Hetchy; favors the employment of expert to advise on regulation of car service; city should take and operate roads whose franchises expire, and incorporate them in the municipal system; all subways and tunnels should be owned and controlled by the city; as chairman of Committee on Telephone Rates has secured yearly reduction of \$140,000, preserved the \$1.50 telephones, and secured ordinance preventing monopoly of the business.

M. E. Licht—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; will see that full value be given for every dollar expended; would investigate thoroughly the earning capacity of a possible profitable public utility; will give every one a square deal.

John F. Lyons—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; buy Spring Valley at a fair valuation, extend it to outlying districts, and develop the Hetch Hetchy; extend the Geary line to Sunset District and other parts of the city; points to his record as a member of the Printing Pressmen's Union, and securing them a \$4 scale.

Robert Larkins—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Party, which see.

Charles K. Lehman—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; as a Socialist his first consideration in the acquisition and operation of public utilities will be the human factor—the man who works; first, improve the condition of the employees; second, improve the service; third, reduce the cost of the service; favors reduction of taxation only on the homes of the workers; public utilities are but a trifling detail of the question of public ownership and

operation of all the means of production and distribution.

A. S. Lillie—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; on subject 4 means "defined public utilities."

Isaac Leipsic—Favors a municipal water system secured at a fair valuation; prompt and comfortable street-car service; safeguarding of life; the completion of the Geary road and its extension; low rates for gas, etc., and the municipalization of such plants; bonding limit should be in conformity with the budget, and such money laid aside for public improvements; will uphold all labor and try and effect complete harmony between capital and labor.

Jos. R. Long—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; buy Spring Valley at a fair valuation, and complete Hetch Hetchy system.

James A. Madden—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; points to his record as superintendent of transportation of the DuPont Powder Co., and refers to agents of Riggers' and Stevedores' and Steamboatmen's Unions.

Michael Merigan—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; no more franchises; would investigate thoroughly a profitable public utility; will do everything for those who work at hard labor.

Henry P. Marshall—Favors a municipal water system, and better street-car service; will complete Geary road, but considers operation by the city is still in an experimental stage, and the extension of this and other utilities depends upon what success we make in the direction we have begun; would be careful in the granting of conflicting franchises; favors low rates for gas, etc., but the municipalization of such plants depends upon our success with other utilities; the same applies to the extension of the bonding limit; answers satisfactorily question 5 with this proviso: "But my position in this regard must always contemplate actions within the law of the land and without violence."

Charles A. Moraghan—Failed to reply.

Ofaf Mork—Favors public ownership of all public utilities, including shops, factories, mills, etc.; as a Socialist will work for the ultimate taking over of the means of production and distribution for the sole benefit of the producers; is opposed to the granting of franchises to private concerns.

Byron Mauzy—Is a firm believer in James Rolph, Jr., and heartily indorses the public platform of Rolph, on which he is willing to stand.

Charles A. Murdock—Replies jointly with candidates of Municipal Conference, which see.

Daniel C. Murphy—Failed to reply.

Timothy P. Minehan—Failed to reply.

Henry E. Monroe—Replies jointly with candidates of Municipal Conference, which see.

Nicholas Morrissey—Failed to reply.

Charles McCarthy—Failed to reply.

Frank McGlynn—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; would utilize the fresh and salt water supply nature has provided within the boundaries of the city and county, and have both supplied to every house, hence we need neither Spring Valley nor Hetch Hetchy, and can save one hundred million dollars; favors lower car fare; put always the man above the dollar.

Thomas Sage McMann—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

Geo. B. McClellan—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; probably misunderstood question in regard to bonding limit, as to which he says: "Will assist in having bonds for practical and profitable public utilities brought within the 15 per cent bonding limit"; this means, as it stands, that he is opposed to

exempt such bonds from the rule; will oppose any movement for the open shop.

Ralph McLeran—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; wants the water from the mountains; the city should take over the roads as franchises expire; points to his record on the Board of Supervisors as favoring low rates for gas, etc.

Chas. A. McCoim—Failed to reply.

Thomas McKeon—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

Alexander McDonald—Failed to reply.

William H. McCarthy—Replies jointly with candidates of Municipal Conference, which see.

Charles A. McCarthy—Failed to reply.

Charles L. McLean—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

Sylvan A. Newman—Failed to reply.

Charles A. Nelson—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; points to his record in the present board and as a member of the thirty-eighth session of the Legislature.

John I. Nolan—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; favors purchase of Spring Valley at lowest figures possible, and the development of Lake Eleanor and Hetch Hetchy system; would extend the Geary line as a competing system, would grant no franchise for a public utility to any private interest; believes in the closed shop.

Edward L. Nolan—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; believes preference in employment should be given the man or woman carrying a union card; will always work for the welfare of San Francisco.

James P. Olwell—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; if necessary would have expert investigate best methods of regulating car service.

Thomas P. O'Dowd—Failed to reply.

James H. O'Connor—Failed to reply.

Martin O'Connell—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; no more franchises; the bonding limit is the key to municipal ownership; the world is working rapidly towards the solution of the problem of devising a method by which those who have too much and those who have too little will be brought to a more even level.

Charles D. O'Connor—Failed to reply.

Andrew D. Porter—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; points to his record as member and business agent of Boiler Makers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Lodge 205.

John L. Polito—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; favors the acquisition of a municipal lighting plant and the building of a new city hall; has advocated all these policies for many years.

Charles A. Preston—Will further the best interests of the working class; favors municipal water system under democratic control, municipal railway system, lowest rates for gas, etc.; will assist any move for public ownership, but the working class will receive little benefit until public utilities are administered democratically; as to question: "If I favor reasonable demands for the betterment of conditions of labor?" he would not be willing to call a halt to labor's demands, so long as a United States Supreme Court uses that word to measure with.

Theodore J. Pinther—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; would extend Geary line to Ferry and ocean, build cross-town lines to Harbor View, Potrero and Bay View; as an employer of labor has been and will continue to be a friend and defender of labor.

Joseph Pedlar—Failed to reply.

William C. Pugh—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; points to his work in the present board to complete the Geary road.

Joseph J. Phillips—Replies jointly with candidates of Municipal Conference, which see.

Henry Payot—Replies jointly with candidates of Municipal Conference, which see.

Cornelius Rodden—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

Charles Rubenstein—Failed to reply.

Alexander Russell—Failed to reply.

Ernest L. Reguin—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Party.

William E. Richardson—Failed to reply.

John M. Reynolds—As a Socialist Party nominee will work for the ownership of all public utilities and industrial activities; favors the purchase of Spring Valley at its net cash value, less than thirty millions; favors the Brooklyn, N. Y., water supply system from artesian wells, which can be adopted here; suggests investigation of Park Commissioners' reports from 1888 to 1896; opposed to private franchises and the dollar limit, and would have money for acquisition of public utilities raised by taxation; would make every working man the equal of every other workingman, and favors the elimination of the capitalist class.

Edward J. Ryan—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; employs union tailors only and uses the label in his shop; would begin work immediately on the Hetch Hetchy; outlines his views on other questions, such as the enforcement of city contracts in relation to eight hours' work and three dollar wage; against alien labor, and for the Exposition; wants the indorsement of the Union Labor Party.

Thos. B. Smith—Failed to reply.

Frederick J. Schmidt—Submits a lengthy essay on city government in San Francisco, containing sharp and sarcastic references to defective practices among all classes; impossible to give an outline of its contents and afford it space. The main burden of his argument seems contained in this advice to the voters: "If you wish to get our city from under the control of the corporation and the big interest, and get our city out of the rut she has been in for years, select eighteen men for supervisors who do not bear the brand of 'indorsements,' who are not tied hand and foot, and who do not have to jump like a lot of marionettes or jumping jacks whenever the Mayor pulls the string, and vote for these eighteen men. Awaiting the bricks, I remain, etc."

James J. Sullivan—Failed to reply.

John I. Sparrow—Probably not reached by the circular letter, hence no reply.

Selig Schulberg—Favors the working class owning, operating, and managing their own water system; organize the street carmen, and regulate the business; complete the Geary road, and extend the system; favors the men working on the road to manage it, and not a gang of know-nothing politicians; would not give or sell any franchise; will oppose the giving of franchises to improvement club members serving as agents of a swindling corporation; would shift the burden of consumers of gas, etc., on to the corporations having possession of the things necessary to society; would encourage the working class to take possession of the lighting system and other things that they need; would amend the charter so that taxation will fall solely on the capitalist class; as there never can be harmony between the working class and the capitalist class would urge the workers to struggle for more and ever more of their product; would shorten the hours until there were sufficient jobs for every jobless worker; unions should be so wide open that every toiler could easily join; labor can make no demands that are unreasonable, as it produces all wealth.

G. F. Styche—As a Socialist favors municipal water system, municipal railway system; opposed to granting any further franchises; justice can be done to the workers only by returning to them

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the means whereby they produce such production to be for use and not for profit, and every worker to receive the full equivalent of the product of his labor; favors the city acquiring its own plants for gas, etc.; will amend the charter for the benefit of the working class; labor creates all wealth and capital is unpaid labor; will oppose any policy or movement to reduce wages or lengthen hours, and stands for the worker to receive the full equivalent of the product of his labor.

Emile C. Suetch—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Labor Party, which see.

Isaac Shenkan—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Labor Party, which see.

Arthur B. Steinau—Failed to reply.

John J. Sweeney—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; buy Spring Valley, but of all things let us have Hetch Hetchy; take over Union street line upon the expiration of franchise.

Samuel D. Simmons—Replies jointly with Municipal Conference candidates, which see.

Fred Suhr—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

John Sasche—Replies jointly with candidates of Socialist Labor Party, which see.

James G. Turner—Will support policies to get municipal water system and all public utilities; complete the Geary road; no more franchises; lowest practical rates for good service of gas, etc.; no more bonds until we sell those already authorized; capital should be considered also, and all contracts lived up to, and is for betterment of conditions of labor.

J. W. Treadwell—Open-shop candidate who stands on his platform filed with the Registrar; in addition, favors lowest possible rates for gas, etc., and will at all times carry out the will of the people in regard to public ownership of public utilities; is not opposed to labor organizing for their benefit, and has no objection to their efforts to induce every laboring man to join the union, but believes strongly in the principle that every man or woman has a right to labor and earn a livelihood without such affiliation; hopes the Council will tolerate a man who takes this stand openly instead of seeking office under a false mask.

L. Van Alstine—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; is a nominee of the Socialist Party, whose declaration of principles express his sentiments.

Alexander T. Vogelsang—Replies jointly with Municipal Conference candidates, which see.

Fred J. Vetter—Failed to reply.

G. H. Von der Mehden—Failed to reply.

Edward L. Wagner—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions.

John O. Walsh—Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions; a public officer should do all he can for the people he represents, and make a good bargain for them in the matter of rates for gas, etc.; contends that where a municipal public utility is put in operation such bonds should not be included in the term city bonds, but should be classed as municipal public utility bonds, and be exempt from the rule in regard to the bonding limit; will as in the past, for the rest of his life try to elevate labor with all the power at his command.

Geo. W. Watson—

E. R. Zion—Replies at length, and presents numerous suggestions in line with all policies which he will support, excepting on subject 4; complete Hetch Hetchy without delay; lay city pipes to outlying districts and buy water at wholesale from Spring Valley to supply these districts until we get water from the Sierras; would buy Spring Valley at thirty-five millions; if the United Railroads fails to obey ordinance for more cars, the fares should be reduced to 3 cents with universal transfers; tunnels should be built and the United Railroads permitted to

use them only on condition that they allow the city to use some of their tracks in exchange; will amend the charter to exclude water bonds from the 15 per cent limit; this is better than to raise the legal question as to what constitutes a profitable public utility; forty-five millions in water bonds will afford all bonds necessary for other utilities; favors the people voting for increase of direct taxation for these purposes; has government reports showing labor receives only one-third of what it produces; natural resources should be utilized and taken away from monopolists who do not use them, and the government operate them as public utilities.

Joint Replies of Candidates.

Municipal Conference candidates present joint reply to the following effect: Will support each and every policy outlined in the questions. On subject 4 reply reads as follows: "Yes; where these bonds apply solely to defined public utilities."

Signed by the following candidates for Supervisor: Thomas Jennings, Oscar Hocks, Alexander Vogelsang, Adolf Koshland, Samuel D. Simmons, Henry E. Monroe, George E. Gallagher, Fred L. Hilmer, Henry Payot, Chas. A. Murdock, William H. McCarthy, Joseph J. Phillips, J. Emmet Hayden (voted for purchase of Spring Valley for thirty-five millions while on the present board), Paul Bancroft, John A. Keogh, A. Aronson, Guido E. Caglieri.

Socialist Labor Party candidates present joint reply to the following effect: Subject 1. Opposed to a municipal water supply, (1) because it will not raise the standard of living or benefit the workers; (2) because it would tend to perpetuate capitalism.

Subject 2. Better car service can be secured, (1) by shortening the hours of the employees; (2) raising their wages; (3) increasing the number of cars. Oppose the municipalization of the Geary road, as (1) it would tend to make strikes for better conditions difficult or impossible; (2) it would build up a powerful political machine; (3) will not improve, but conserve the workers' condition under the capitalist regime. As to municipal ownership, believe that the workers should take over all industries nationally, to be run for use of the people and not for profit.

Subject 3. Low rates for gas, etc., spells low wages as well. Example, Chicago though it owns its own water is not noted for better conditions of labor.

Subject 4. Will not assist in raising the bonding limit, consequent on the attitude toward municipal ownership.

Subject 5. Will oppose any movement or policy to reduce wages, etc. The remedy lies in organizing industrial unions. Hold that any and all demands made by labor are reasonable.

Signed by Fred Siebert, candidate for Mayor; and the following candidates for Supervisor: Emile C. Suetch, J. Czinger, I. Shenkan, John Sasche, H. Hackman, W. J. Berns, Alexander Kantor, L. M. Dafferner.

Socialist Party candidates present joint reply to the effect that they will support each and every policy outlined in the questions. Will also provide in all future franchises for minimum wage, maximum hours, the right of the employees to organize, and that the city may at any time add the line to the municipal system. Signed by the following candidates for Supervisor: Edward W. Bender, Martin Eagan, C. W. Hogue, E. L. Reguin, Dave Campbell, Louis Fortin, Robert Larkins, W. E. Walker.

LIBERTIES CURTAILED.

(By National Socialist Press.)

John J. McNamara has spent the past few days reading labor papers and magazines giving accounts of Labor Day parades, meetings and de-

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monstrations. He gave out the following statement with the request it be sent to his friends:

"I appreciate and am deeply touched by labor's demonstrations, and I take this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks to friends and co-workers for the time and energy put forward to make the Labor Day celebrations a success, and particularly for the large share of attention my and my brother's cause have received in the demonstrations and by orators at all points.

"I also take this opportunity of thanking co-workers and friends for the sacrifices and the efforts put forth in raising the necessary funds for the defense against the unjust and untrue charges that have been lodged against us.

"The part of the funds intended for a full and final prosecution of the persons responsible for our deportation to California meets with my hearty approval. I believe that this is the proper time to settle once and for all the question of the abduction of labor men and their hounding by irresponsible private detective agencies. This opportunity should be taken advantage of and nothing should be left undone to prevent future recurrences."

Orders given to Sheriff W. A. Hammell by Burns' operatives has resulted in curtailing the liberties of John J. and James B. McNamara in the county jail. Henceforth, the men will be restricted within the confines of their cells. The barred cells where the men are confined are enclosed in a steel-walled room about fourteen feet square. There is a narrow passage all around the cells and when the prisoners were permitted to walk around the outside of their cells it gave them an opportunity to get near a barred window and breathe pure air. It also gave them an opportunity to get some exercise. The orders given to the jailers will work a severe hardship on the men, and especially on John B. McNamara who feels the need of the walk around and around the narrow room, where he paced, hour after hour, much of the time with book in hand, and only stopping at intervals to make notes on a pad he kept on a small table in his cell.

"Nothing resembles pride so much as discouragement."—Amiel.

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JAMES W. MULLENEditor

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1911.

"For truth has such a face and such a mein, as to be loved needs only to be seen."—Dryden.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Behold her gown! How wonderful, how grand!
How deftly fashioned in each little part,
What hopes, what toil, before it could be planned;
What hardships led to its creator's art?

Think of the weary spinners at their looms,
The tired fingers stitching at the seams,
Think of the sewing girls in cheerless rooms,
Unvisited by happy, hopeful dreams.

The "Labor Clarion" is indebted to "Organized Labor" for the stenographic report of President Gompers' speech and duly returns thanks for it.

President Taft will be in this city at the proper time to learn what the people think of the recall of judges. From present indications the majority in favor of the amendment will be sufficient to cause him to "sit up and take notice."

According to a report issued by Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, the Steel Trust, from which Carnegie derives the money with which he builds libraries and establishes peace funds, is most "generous" in the wages it pays the mill workers. It shows that nearly half of the 90,000 employees get less than 18 cents an hour, and one-fourth less than 25 cents. Many of them must work twelve hours a day and seven days a week. A very few highly skilled employees receive \$1.25 an hour.

The strike of the machinists in New York City to establish the eight-hour day is proving successful. Aside from the big printing press plant of Hoe & Co., which has made an amicable agreement, another large firm employing about 300 machinists has also made a settlement. Every indication points to a complete victory for the machinists. The eight-hour day has been granted on the plan of shortening the hours gradually, it requiring something over a year to reach the ultimate eight-hour working day, but no reduction in wages follows the reduction in hours.

It is humorous to hear some of the arguments urged against unionism by some of its enemies who are simply opposed to it and dare not give their real reasons. They say the unions prevent employers from paying good wages to competent men and compel them to employ incapables. This is utter nonsense. The union simply fixes a minimum scale below which its members will not work, and the employer can pay as much more as he desires. No union insists upon an employer keeping incompetent men. He may discharge them at will. Employers know this, but the argument is used to gain the sympathy of those who do not know.

UNIONISM'S EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

The person who is blind and cannot see should not be blamed for failure to remedy conditions concerning which he knows nothing, but for the person who sees the needs of the world, its miseries and its woes, and makes no effort to soften or relieve them, no condemnation can be too severe.

Economic blindness is gradually being cured. Light is forcing its way into eyes formerly barred against it by ignorance and greed. Many persons today are viewing the industrial world from a practical, common-sense standpoint, who, a few years ago, saw it only through prejudiced eyes because of the lack of education in this direction. Men who formerly stormed and raved about the trouble-making unions, today sing the praises of these institutions because they are able to see what a benefit the organizations of labor are to the world.

Labor unions are the greatest educational influence in the world today—greatest because of the vast number who in this way acquire a degree of education, a certain amount of learning, which they could have obtained in no other way—mainly because of lack of opportunity, but partly because of lack of inclination. The unions have been the instruments responsible for instilling in many minds a craving for knowledge which otherwise would have been dormant, idle minds. The organizations of labor start their members to thinking, and when men think the world moves. The direction in which the channel of thought flowing through the trade-union movement runs can be naught but helpful to the world at large, and those whose desire is for the improvement and uplift of humanity have come to know this, and many without the pale of labor organizations are today bending their efforts toward assisting the unions in the march of progress. Many persons having at heart the interests of the human family are now bidding the unions Godspeed in their mission of improvement and advancement of the world's workers. And for this condition of affairs the trade unionists have themselves to thank—they are responsible for the line of thought which has produced this valuable result.

We have not, however, yet reached the Elysian Fields. There is still need for the best efforts of each of us. The ranks are still thin and the recruiting must continue even though many of the discouraging obstacles have been removed. The world has plenty for you to do in the realm of organized labor, and the educational processes must be continued until intellectual blindness concerning industrialism has been completely wiped out. It must be continued until even the greedy, selfish individual who refuses to see will not dare to feign blindness. It must be continued until the retrospective view to you will yield as great satisfaction with the advancement of your period as the past presents to the old pioneers of the movement. Don't be satisfied with good enough—make things better, because if there is no advancement, you may rest assured there will be retrogression. There can be no standing still in this world—the flower either blossoms or dies, and the labor movement is too valuable to be permitted to die while there are so many things in the industrial world waiting for attention.

The greatest school of them all—the trade union hall. We need thee every hour.

"Great talents, such as honor, virtue, learning, and parts, are above the generality of the world; who neither possess them themselves, nor judge of them rightly in others; but all people are judges of the lesser talents, such as civility, affability, and an obliging, agreeable address and manner, because they feel the good effects of them, as making society easy and pleasing."—Lord Chesterfield.

THE LABEL'S VALUE.

The possession of a Union card is supposed to indicate that the holder is a union man. This is true in theory only, for the man who purchases non-union goods when label goods can be obtained—and it is frequently done—is not a union man. The genuine trade unionist demands the label, and if all members did likewise he would never fail to get it.

It was our fortune about fifteen years ago to be in a city in which there were but three unions, and they were struggling along with just about enough members to hold their charters. A vigorous campaign of organization was started, and the various crafts represented in the industries of this city of about 30,000 souls, were brought—secretly, for open organization was impossible—together and organized. It required about three years to institute about a dozen unions and place them upon a sound, substantial basis.

A delegate to the Typographical Union convention recently held here, who came from the city under discussion, informed us that they now have forty odd unions, all strong and healthy. "And," said he, "do you know, we have built up these strong organizations principally by label agitation. We have advertised the label in season and out, and as a direct result we have four absolutely 100 per cent unions in the city. I believe that the unions having labels can be built up faster by earnest label agitation than by any other means."

A pretty strong argument as to the efficacy of the union label. However, there is no doubt that the great majority of union men do not fully realize the value of the label as an instrument for the advancement of the entire movement. They have not looked into the subject deep enough to appreciate the widespread influence that every purchase of union-label goods has on the labor movement. It is far-reaching in its effects and if the membership could be brought to a realization of the enormous power for good in demanding the label the progress would be much more rapid than at present.

That union members spend five times as much to keep non-union concerns in the field as they spend for the support of union establishments there can be no doubt. Every dollar spent with a concern without the label is a dollar put into the hands of the enemy with which to destroy unions. Every dollar devoted to the purchase of union-label goods is a dollar directed toward preserving them.

It is said that union men spend in this country \$1,500,000,000 annually for the necessities of life. The 2,500,000 union men in this country would, if they demanded it, soon find a union label on all their purchases. Were this the case, it would not be long until there were 30,000,000 union workers in this nation instead of 2,500,000 as now. As a result of the working conditions that would necessarily follow such a transition, there would be happier homes, more air and sunshine in factories, more men at work at living wages, more children in attendance in our schools, fewer persons in our poorhouses after age had crept upon them, fewer sorrows and more joys, fewer tears and more smiles, and a higher, happier standard of life for all workers.

The possibilities are so great and the manner of accomplishment so simple that no excuse can be justified.

Always demand the label—it is more than worth while—be one of the instruments of progress in the movement rather than a drag that holds it back. It may, to some, be a little bit embarrassing at times, but it is worth it a thousand times over, not only to the union whose label you demand, but to you. You will reap your reward in genuine material benefits in the end—keep at it.

WINNING ESSAY \$100 PRIZE.

Hancock Grammar School—"B Eighth" Composed by Edna Holzkamp, 2169 Jones Street.

To my mind Labor Day teaches us a great many lessons. As we watch the parade going by we get an educational lesson. The floats give us knowledge as to the extent and variety of the city's manufactures and some ideas as to the processes by which goods are converted into commercial products.

From the great numbers we see in the parade we get a lesson on the strength and unity of the labor organizations. The transparencies, labels, etc., carried teach us some of the things for which union labor stands. It wants "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," and by a fair day's wages is meant enough to enable men to make a decent living, support a family, and lay aside a little "for a rainy day."

The unions hold, too, we learn, that women should have the same wages as a man if they do the same kind of work. They are opposed to child labor, convict and Oriental labor, sweatshops and tenement-house manufacturing, and discourage night labor. They seek to shorten the working hours, to lengthen the worker's life and usefulness to the world.

Another important thing to be learned from Labor Day is how significant it is to everyone and in this how it differs from all the other holidays of the year. Some festival days are celebrated for a religious purpose, such as Christmas and Thanksgiving Day. New Year's Day simply marks the day on which the earth has completed its revolution around the sun. Other days have an historical character, such as the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln, the Fourth of July and Decoration Day. To many of our citizens not native born, these days mean nothing but a rest from labor. Then, too, with the exception of New Year's and Thanksgiving Day, these holidays mark past happenings. Labor Day is present history and will make future history insofar as its principles take root and flourish. Every one in the community, whether he knows it or not, regardless of color, race, or creed, is interested in Labor Day because he is either a worker or hires workers.

As the rich see the Labor Day parade, it can teach them that all they have of comfort, convenience, or luxury they owe to the product of labor, either of the people marching by them or others like them, and they should ask themselves if they have treated those who work or have worked for them fairly and squarely. The poor looking on at the parade can learn a lesson of hope, because if the principles of the unions progress, that means work for them and their uplift and maybe a happy day when there will be no more poor.

The women can have the lesson brought home to them that if the aims of the union are good they should aid them all they can by demanding and buying only union-made goods, thus helping every union man and woman who works.

The child can take the lesson from the Labor Day parade that, whether the unions succeed or fail, whatever advantages they gain, whatever setbacks they have, will affect him when he grows up and has to work. (I am afraid, though, the only thing that will make a child realize all this is when he is forced to write a "Labor Day" composition.)

Another very important lesson to be learned is the "dignity of labor." By that I mean the honor that any one deserves who does any kind of useful work in the world. Every man who works is worthy of our respect if his work is honest and if he does it the best he knows how. No man is lower or higher than another because of the nature of his work. No man is better than another because he works in a place where he can keep his hands clean and be well dressed.

The greatest lesson that we can get from

Labor Day is its teaching us what a tremendous power these people who march by us have in the government of our city, how they are the uncrowned monarchs who rule it, for they by the force of their numbers can vote for and have what laws they please. It seems to me, then, that it is their fault if the laws are bad, that it is to their credit if the laws are good, and that when the day comes that all these workers realize their responsibility and vote for those who have the best interest of their co-laborers at heart, then the most important lesson of Labor Day will have been taught and learned.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL \$100 PRIZE ESSAY.
St. Rose's Academy—Pupil, Elizabeth Myrick,
1853 Devisadero Street.

To labor is the common lot of all. It was imposed upon all humanity when Adam was driven from the Garden of Paradise and was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

All that we have and all that we are is the result of labor. The more intelligence and effort that is given to labor, the more artistic and progressive is the result, and the higher the labor ranks in the scale of civilization. Hence the nations that have produced the best workmen are the ones that are celebrated for wealth and prosperity.

Although labor can accomplish so much and produce such beneficial results, nevertheless it is painful and tiresome, and if not controlled and directed by reason and good sense, it becomes nothing better than slavery to those unfortunates who have to live and work under the unjust requirements which superior men insist on when compelled to treat laborers as fellow beings having the same destiny and origin as themselves.

That laborers may not be deprived of their rights as men, they have from the beginning of history formed themselves into guilds or societies, so that by their united efforts they may overcome the unjust exactions of the powerful and mighty oppressors.

In these late days these societies are styled unions or federations, and strive to take under their jurisdiction laborers of every class and trade that all laborers may reap the benefits of labor unionism.

Labor unionism has for its object the obtaining of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. It strives to regulate the hours of labor so that the workman may not wear himself out prematurely. It strives to prevent women and children from engaging in tasks beyond their strength and years. It aims to establish laws to take care of the sick and injured during their helplessness that they may not become poverty stricken and objects of public charity.

That the world at large may know what unionism is and that their strength of numbers may be made manifest to all, a day of celebration has been set apart. On this day all work ceases and amidst music and rejoicing the laborers parade in all their strength of numbers.

This day is Labor Day, the proudest day of all for the builder of the world—the laborer.

Then it is that he strives to teach a lesson that labor is honorable, that labor, intelligent labor, is the right arm of a nation's prosperity. That labor under right conditions brings happiness and contentment to the laborer and greatness and prosperity to their nation.

It is stated that a crusade against child labor in Cleveland will be started soon by Peter S. Curley, State Inspector of Factories and Workshops. Repeated violation of the labor law is said to be the cause of the movement. For several weeks Inspector Curley has been investigating conditions in the Cleveland factories. He says that warnings have been given to the factory owners and that now prosecutions will begin.

A Masterpiece In English Prose

By an Inmate of an Illinois Poorhouse.

I, Charles Lounsbury, being of sound and disposing memory, do hereby make and publish this, my last will and testament, in order as justly as may be to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

That part of my interest which is known in law and recognized in the sheep-bound volumes as being my property, being inconsiderable and of no account, I make no disposal of it in this, my will. My right to live, being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but, these things excepted, all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath.

Item 1—I give to good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments, and I charge said parents to use them justly and generously as the needs of their children may require.

Item 2—I leave to children inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely, according to the customs of the children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children, the banks of the brooks and the golden sands beneath the water thereof and the odors of the willows that dip therein and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave the children the long, long ways, and the night and the moon and the train of the milky way to wonder at, but subject, nevertheless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

Item 3—I devise to boys, jointly, all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played; all pleasant water where one may swim; all snow-clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds, where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate; to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows, with the clover blossoms and butterflies thereof, and the woods and their appurtenances, the squirrels and the birds, and the echoes of the strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventurers there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hindrance and without any incumbrance of care.

Item 4—To lovers I devise their imaginary world, with whatever they may need, as the stars of the sky, the Red Cross by the wall, the bloom of the hawthorne, the sweet strains of music and aught else by which they may desire to figure to each other the lastingness and beauty of their love.

Item 5—To young men jointly, I devise and bequeath all boisterously inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength, though they are rude; I give them the power to make lasting friendships and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses, to sing with lusty voices.

Item 6—And to those who are no longer children or youths or lovers, I leave memory, and I bequeath to them volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare and of other poets, if there be others, to the end that they may live over the old days again, freely and fully without tithe or diminution.

Item 7—To our loved ones with snowy crowns, I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children until they fall asleep.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of Joint Meeting with Building Trades Council, September 8, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Kelly, at the Building Trades Auditorium.

Roll Call—Treasurer McTiernan absent.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Typographical—F. F. Bebergall, W. N. Mappin, vice W. J. French and Eugene Donovan, resigned. Cigar Makers—F. Littleton, vice M. H. Rathner. Bakers No. 24—Wm. Stosch, John Zipperle, W. A. Hepburn, Fred Briscoe, vice E. Hoffman, M. Kneiss, Anton Wahl, Carl Hegling. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Varnishers' and Polishers' Union, twenty complimentary tickets for their annual ball, September 8, 1911. From International Steam Shovel and Dredgemen's Union, advising the Council that J. P. Sherbesman is no longer an organizer for that union.

Referred to Next Meeting—From Mr. Judson King, Field Lecturer for National Referendum League, on the matter of assistance for Direct Legislation. From Board of Supervisors, notification of the action of said body relative to Direct Legislation to be voted on October 10, 1911.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Weekly news letter of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Button Workers' Union, Muscatine, Ia., requesting financial assistance.

Communication was received from Northern California Association opposed to Woman Suffrage, and requesting a hearing. Moved that the request be granted and that the hour of 9 p. m. next meeting, be set for hearing representatives of that body. Motion carried.

Label Section—Submitted a progressive report, which, upon being read, was ordered filed.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported that it was busy summarizing the replies of candidates, and will have same prepared for "Labor Clarion" soon; and recommended that the Council pay for such extra pages or extra expense incurred by the paper in publishing these replies. Concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—The secretary announced that Wm. T. Bonsor had been selected to act as his assistant in the office.

The chair introduced Mr. Raymond Robins, well-known lecturer of the A. F. of L., who addressed the Councils in joint session on interesting trade-union topics.

President Gompers followed Mr. Robins in a masterly address on the vital issues facing organized labor, and the necessity of harmonious action on same.

Mayor P. H. McCarthy was called upon by the delegates, and he briefly spoke to them on what he considered necessary in relation to the coming political campaign.

Receipts—Cemetery Workers, \$4; Typographical, \$20; Cigar Makers, \$24; Tailors, \$6; Plumbers, \$10; Machinists, \$20; Milkers, \$4; Drug Clerks, \$4; Mailers, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$8; Total receipts, \$104.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage and messenger fees, \$7; "Examiner," 75 cents; "Bulletin," 25 cents; "Chronicle," 75 cents; stenographer, \$25; Miss M. Shields, \$18; A. F. of L., \$10; Postal Telegraph Co., \$4.61; Brown & Power Co., \$4.70. Total expenses, \$111.01.

There being no further business, the Council adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

JAPANESE IMMORALITY.

(Contributed by Asiatic Exclusion League.)

In Hawaii, Japanese vice has already reached dimensions that can only be described as appalling, and that has called for the strong hand of legal repression. Societies for the immoral importation of women have grown so powerful that they have been able to resort to intimidation and murder in support of their shameful interests, and investigations have shown that this abominable traffic has been carried on with a method and a system to which it would certainly be hard to find a parallel. The Japanese in Hawaii are not essentially different from those in California, and the evils that have been allowed to become rampant in the former place will certainly make their appearance in our midst, if, indeed, they have not already done so, should the present immunity continue. California assuredly never intended to compare Chinese immigration with any other, to the advantage of the former, but that the Chinaman is in every way preferable to the Japanese is proved by the experience and the present action of Hawaii, as it is now becoming so painfully evident to the Pacific Coast.

Willing as California should be to see Hawaii relieved from its Japanese burden, the very obvious disposition among the 75,000 Hawaiian Japanese to move into California and the Pacific Coast cannot be viewed but with consternation. The coolies arriving direct from Japan are sufficiently bad, but those who have learned their power in Hawaii are ten times worse. They have imitated the white man's vices, and exaggerated and added to them, but for the white man's virtues they have no use whatever. They have learned something of American ways and language, and their natural insolence and self-conceit has been intensified by the immunity that they have enjoyed. They have introduced, as we have seen, some of the worst and most immoral features of Asiatic life, and protected them by an elaborate system of blackmail and terrorism. In Hawaii we see the Japanese at his very worst, and we may well take this as an object lesson in what we may reasonably expect in California and throughout the coast generally when these Asiatics are still more sure of their ground and of their ability to destroy American ideals.

It must not, however, be supposed that the Japanese problem is one exclusively, or even mainly of coolie labor, and this aspect of the question will be touched upon in some future publication of the league's news letter.

Japanese women are being imported into Placer County at an alarming rate, and every Japanese fruit grower in the county is taking unto himself a wife. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a Japanese to appear at the fruit house and draw \$60 or more, and when asked what he wants it for reply, "Me go to Seattle for a wife." The women are sent money for transportation from Japan to Seattle, and the prospective groom meets his bride there and returns to Placer to live.

The financial condition of the Japanese is most always reflected by the sort of wife he brings back. To get a No. 1 wife in looks and accomplishments means an expenditure of a goodly sum of money. The Japanese pay for the transportation of their would-be wives from Japan to Seattle, and railroad fare from that city to Placer County, and pay the agents at home a fee, which may be large or small, according to the value of the wife desired.

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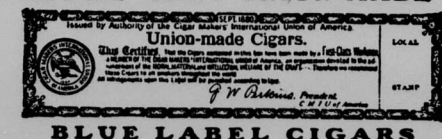
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BERNAL EVENING SCHOOL.

Opportunities are now offered for instruction in the commercial branches in the Bernal Evening School.

Owing to the demand for facilities for obtaining a commercial education by boys and girls who have to work in shops and factories during the day, the Board of Education has instituted a number of evening commercial schools in the various portions of the city. This article is for the purpose of calling attention of the residents of the outlying Mission districts to the recently organized commercial department of the Bernal Evening School, situated at the corner of Cortland avenue and Andover street. The department has just been put in charge of one of the most expert teachers of commercial work in San Francisco. In addition to being a graduate of the University of California, he combines a broad practical experience in commercial work with an intensive study of the needs of those who come under his care. The department is now offering work in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and commercial arithmetic. Rapid calculation in commercial work is receiving its due share of attention.

The patronage of those desiring work of this nature and living in this portion of the city makes for the permanency of the school.

In addition to the commercial work, a class is maintained in the same building for the instruction of foreigners in the reading, writing, and correct speaking of English. Instruction is also given in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades of the grammar school work.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

The Industrial Accident Board of the State of California has established headquarters on the ninth floor of the Royal Insurance building, Pine and Sansome streets, telephones Sutter 353, C 3589. A. J. Pillsbury (chairman), Will J. French and Willis I. Morrison are the commissioners.

These men have begun a State-wide campaign concerning the Roseberry Act, especially in its relation to workmen's compensation.

Inquiries addressed to the board by either employers or employees will be promptly answered, and it is the desire of the commissioners to advise with groups of men in order that a complete understanding of the Roseberry bill may be obtained.

The Roseberry Employers' Liability Act became effective on September 1. It revolutionizes the relations heretofore existing between employers and employees in California.

The assumption of risk and the fellow-servant doctrine have been abrogated, and no contract rule or regulation can exempt the employer from any of the provisions of the act.

The contributory negligence section of the old law is materially modified.

Compensation features are incorporated in the Roseberry Act. The Industrial Accident Board is provided to settle any dispute or controversy concerning the provisions of the measure.

Employers and employees are given the option of accepting the compensation features.

Notice of acceptance is to be filed with the board by employers, and employees objecting inform their employers.

The act provides a scale of compensation as a method of computation, and describes the way hearings may be obtained and reviewed by the courts.

Several of the large employing firms of California have filed notice of acceptance of the compensation provisions of the act. Among them are the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Standard Oil Company, Lachman & Jacobi, and the Richards-Neustadt Construction Company of Los Angeles.

Thrust and Parry

"It may be due merely to a coincidence, but the fact remains that the highest human efficiency among wage earners is to be found in countries where labor organizations are strongest. The lowest efficiency among wage earners which came under my notice anywhere in the Occident I found in Russia, the land where labor organizations are not permitted to exist."

This is the statement of Harris Weinstock, but the condition is due to perfectly natural causes. Labor organizations develop the intellect and naturally add to the efficiency of the worker. The very fact that labor organizes is, in itself, an expression of intelligence, and there should be no cause for astonishment over the fact that the organized worker is the superior of his unorganized brother. It follows as a natural sequence.

"Recently the daily press was filled with tidings of Great Britain's industrial plight. Anarchy threatened, and the great empire found itself the scene of internecine warfare. Our interest in England's condition is more than neighborly. She presents to us not only an unfortunate spectacle, but, beyond all, an object lesson of the most vital importance."—John M. Kirby, Jr.

The only anarchy observable was to be found in the ranks of the employers, who tried to incite rioting by presenting armed men to the strikers. Yes, Mr. Kirby, it does present an object lesson of vital importance. It teaches the workers that they can by organization wring from the greedy employer at least a portion of what is due them.

"Stick this up beside your clippings on recent lynchings, both to the credit of the labor unions and the American citizen in general: The carpenters in Key West struck until two colored workmen were taken back after an unjust discharge."

The above is an editorial squib taken from the "Congregationalist and Christian World," and the attention of Mr. Kirby is respectfully called to the selfishness and prejudice displayed in the action of the Key West unionists.

"Is the fanatic arrested for praying on the doorsteps of the 'wicked rich' any more fanatical than those who prey upon all who are rich, whether they be wicked or otherwise, by persistent muckraking abuse?"—San Francisco "Chronicle."

It may be said of the "Chronicle" that it is consistent—consistently the moneyed man's paper. They would have us let the rich alone, even though they destroy the morals of the people and rob them materially. What is the use in having millions if a man cannot do as he pleases, even though in doing so he injure the community? He has enjoyed these privileges so long that it is a shame to attempt to curb him.

"There is no question that a halt must be called upon the pernicious and harmful activity of a certain political element both in and out of Congress. Our law-making representatives, your representatives and mine, must be compelled to cease their agitation, and they must be shown that business prosperity cannot wait upon intrigue and scheming for political preferment."—John Kirby, Jr.

The Representatives that can be handled by the big interests are becoming fewer every year since the people began to wake up, hence this wail from those who have enjoyed special privileges for years. They see the day dawning when they will not own and control Congress.

"Thou shalt always have joy in the evening, if thou hast spent the day well."—Thomas a Kempis.

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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TRADE MARK

N.B. MARK

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED GARMENT WORKERS' BOARD OF AMERICA

DEMAND THE BRAND

Standard SHIRTS

UNION MADE

FEDERATION OF SHOP EMPLOYEES.

Before leaving this city the representatives of the five international unions involved in the contentions with the Harriman system gave out the following statement:

In order to correct misleading statements made by the management of the Harriman lines and given to the public, we deem it necessary that the public at large should be made acquainted with the facts in the case regarding the requests of our federation. The company officials have seen fit to discuss our proposed agreement article by article.

They have laid great stress upon the un-American principles of our apprenticeship system. Regarding that matter, that which we have requested is at the present time in existence, and in defense of our present apprentice system we beg to submit the following reasons for its existence, namely: That it became necessary to establish an apprentice system on account of the abuses that had been practiced by various employers, which were, that a boy could continue his apprenticeship indefinitely and grow gray in the employ of his master without receiving just compensation. We do not deny the right of any boy to acquire a thorough knowledge of our various crafts, but we do insist upon the right to judge the moral standing and educational qualifications of men who are to succeed us in our vocations, and thereby increase the intelligence and moral character of our crafts. It has been customary with various employers to make specialists of their apprentices, instead of permitting them to acquire a full knowledge of the trade. We cannot see anything un-American in the stand we have taken for the betterment of the American mechanic and the working class at large.

Another statement made by the company officials is that we object to the physical examination and personal record system. This has been fought out and abolished and we insist that it remain so, that is, insofar as the men employed in the shops are concerned. We do not dispute the right of the company to examine men in various departments where it is absolutely essential for the safety of the general public and in compliance with the law, such as inspectors in the car department. But we do insist that no man shall be subject to the un-American treatment similar to the days previous to 1861, when a black man was placed upon the block and his teeth, eyesight, mind and muscle examined. We contend that our employers buy only our labor power and not our persons. They have foremen and bosses to judge whether a man is physically able to do the work required of him and they have the right to dismiss the employee if he does not meet the requirements.

Another statement made by the company officials concerns the hospital system. We contend that the men who furnish the money to maintain the hospital should have a voice in the management. One of the causes of the revolutionary war was taxation without representation, and the American people still revolt against that principle. We are told that the amount contributed by the employees is not sufficient to meet the running expenses. We are only told this. We have no means either to prove or disprove this statement. There is not a man in the employ of any of the roads in our jurisdiction who would hesitate for a moment to pay twice the amount he is paying today if he had a voice in the administration of the money. We believe that the men who are hurt or disabled should be accorded the best treatment possible and we are willing to pay for it. If this is unreasonable we have no proper understanding of justice. There have been instances where men have been discharged from the hospital before a cure had been effected, for the simple reason that the time allowance had expired.

Particular stress has been laid upon the sub-

ject of pensions, as though this was desired by the majority of the men. We state for the benefit of the public that there is no guarantee that our old and disabled brothers will receive the benefits of this pension. In most cases, when a man becomes old and disabled he is laid off during the times of retrenchment and oft-times not re-employed. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the men who are now receiving these benefits will continue to do so. It is only an act of charity at best. In case of a stock job on Wall street the management of the roads might change hands. Then what assurance would these old men have that they would be taken care of by the new managers? What the average American wants is not charity, but a fair living wage, whereby he can provide for his declining years and for those depending upon him.

The company officials speak of the large increase in their shop expense that a 7 per cent flat increase would make, claiming that in some instances it would be as high as 70 per cent. It readily can be seen that this is absurd. If any men are working in any of the shops of the Harriman system for ten cents an hour they are certainly entitled to a 70 per cent increase. The increases we have received during the last five years have not kept pace with the increased cost of living. With data at hand, we are willing to debate with our company officials the subject of hours and wages.

The statement is made by the management that they are paying higher wages than are being paid on competitive lines. This we will not admit. The Hill roads in the northwest are paying a higher rate and allow one hour with pay to all employees at the close of the week, irrespective of the number of hours worked. This is objected to by the management of the Harriman lines.

We request recognition of the federation because we believe that more can be accomplished in that way, with less expense both to the men and to the company. The plan has been tried on other roads with the greatest success to all parties. We believe that all future difficulties can best be adjusted through this medium, and therefore we deem it advisable to insist that we meet the company officials as a federation, or not at all.

TO BRING CRITICS UP TO DATE.

By B. H. Fryer.

Restriction of output, which is considered a good thing by some, when applied to wholesale manufacturing, in order to raise prices, but bad when practiced by an individual workman of the old school who saw his unemployed brethren starving or his own job running out, long provided critics of unionism with a handle. But it is now a phase which has been relegated by the enlightened unionist along with the machinery destruction days. Experience and reason have shown that work makes work, and that it is an ethical and economic aim for a man to be a reproductive worker. Builders have learned that the more quickly stores are put up the sooner trade will be doing, making the city grow. Printers know that the sooner advertising is out the sooner it will bring in more advertising; and that the spread of books brings about the attrition of thought, hence more books (not always sensible, but that is not his concern). From these, other and wider circles are affected, and so the snowball of industrial life rolls on. All this goes to remove the cavil of the aforesaid critics, who lag so painfully behind the times, the open-shop bug beating in their cribbed and cabined minds.

At the same time it is to be recognized that a fair day's work does not mean men need to sweat blood—and what unions are for is to see none do sweat blood. A part of a man's life goes into each task; he is not called upon to toil his marrow into merchandise.

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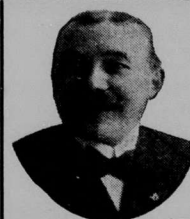
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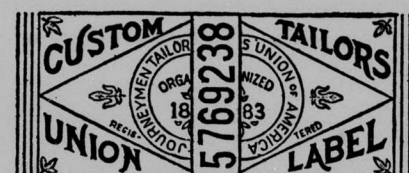
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Exclusive Songs EDWIN STEVENS & CO.
In the Musical Vaudeville "Cousin Kitty."
"AUSTRALIAN WOODCHOPPERS," Jackson & McClaren in an Exciting Felling Contest; FOUR ELLES, Danes Modernes; THREE LEIGHTONS, presenting "De Pawty ob de Second Pawty"; PRIM-ROSE FOUR; BLANK FAMILY; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week, HERMINE SHONE & CO., in "The Little Goddess."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

**CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS**

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Notes in Union Life

At the regular meeting of the Cigarmakers' Union the Los Angeles assessment of 25 cents per capita was approved and ordered paid; a 10-cent assessment was proposed for the striking cigarmakers of Syracuse, N. Y., and 50 cents per member to replenish the local fund. The proposed assessments will be voted upon at the next regular meeting.

The Iron Trades Council has appointed a committee to confer with the Metal Trades Association concerning a renewal of the eight-hour workday agreement. The existing agreement expires November 9th.

A joint ball was given on Thursday night by Electrical Workers' Unions Nos. 6 and 404 in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple. The affair was in charge of the following committee: C. H. McConaughy, L. C. Grasser, Fred Sharp, Joseph Wright, Harry Hansen, H. V. Lempke, R. A. Fisk, A. Eiken, P. A. Clifford and J. A. DeVecmon.

Mrs. E. F. Brown, 301 Division street, Helena, Mont., asks the Labor Council, in a letter, for information as to the whereabouts of her son, Arthur Brown, a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. When last heard of he was employed by the San Pedro Railway Company.

These trade unionists have been called to their last rest during the past week: Ernest Armando, 44 years of age, of the Waiters' Union; Thomas F. McCarthy, 25, of the housesmiths; John E. Mooney, 46, of the riggers and stevedores; John T. Rodriguez, 51, of the marine cooks; Mary H. Grady of Typographical Union No. 21; Charles J. Reilly of the marine engineers; Ira P. Davis, 50 years of age, of stationary engineers No. 64; Albert Fuchs, 38, of the brotherhood of teamsters.

The Stationary Firemen's Union has sanctioned the use of the name of the organization by friends of F. Ekgram, a disabled fireman, who are arranging an entertainment for his benefit.

The Laundry Workers' Union has advised the laundry owners that women members of the union will be permitted to work from 5 to 6 o'clock on Monday evenings only at the rate of straight pay.

The adjourned meeting of the Photo-Engravers' Union, which was postponed on account of the holidays last week, will be held in the Labor Temple Sunday.

The postponed meeting of the Los Angeles strike committee, which was to have been held in the Building Trades Temple last Saturday, will be held at the same place tomorrow.

President W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, in his report to the convention of his organization, which convened in St. Joseph, Mo., last Monday, presents plans for funeral, disability and old-age benefits. He also submits a plan for the national organization furnishing the bonds for local officials at rates lower than the indemnity companies, and obtained without any red tape.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, is with President Gompers in the southern part of the State. He will be absent about ten days.

Woman's suffrage was indorsed at a special meeting of the Machinists' Union, of Vallejo, held Wednesday night. This action follows similar indorsements at the hands of practically every labor organization in Vallejo within the past month. H. L. Freudenberg, secretary of the union, was elected a delegate to represent the Mare Island mechanics at the convention of the California State Federation, to be held at Bakersfield next month.

GOMPERS AND ROBINS.

At the joint meeting of the San Francisco Labor and Building Trades Councils last Friday night Raymond Robins delivered a most interesting address in which he expressed amazement at the wonderful progress of trade unionism since he left this State sixteen years ago, and in alluding to the spirit in the labor movement here he said that it was natural for the sons of the hardy old pioneers to be unconquerable, and that he was one of those who years ago felt that the people of this State would ultimately free themselves from the shackles of corporate rule. He urged the men of California and of San Francisco to continue along the lines they had found so successful.

He said: "Sixteen years ago California was a slave State; it did not have slaves after the fashion of the old Southern States. Every department of government and the industries of the State as a whole were under the domination of corrupt corporations. There were a great many people who said and actually thought these corrupt influences would never be removed. I was one who believed the men of California were strong enough to take the yoke off their necks, and I am glad to say that you are just about to enter upon a real labor government in California. Your Legislature has become responsive to the public will. You are going to get the initiative, the referendum and the recall, which have always been recommended by the Grand Old Man of Labor, and are now becoming the common policy of the progressives everywhere, yet they all say, 'We did it.' I want to declare that union labor did it."

President Samuel Gompers was then introduced. He was received with much applause.

He dwelt upon the various movements that have been made to oppose labor in its efforts to secure its rights and told of the interpretation that had been put on the Sherman Anti-Trust Law to the detriment of labor in its activities for right and justice. He said that it is never put in force against any but those who toil.

He said that any effort by law to force a man to work one minute more than is necessary, or than he as an individual may wish to work, is creating a state of slavery. Also that it seems to be the tendency of the times to make it illegal or difficult for men to go on strike in furtherance of their interests. He reiterated his oft-made statement that injunction is a blow at free assemblage, free speech and free press.

"The interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the Supreme Court of the United States makes the men and women of labor, whether they are organized fifty years or fifty minutes, come under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, so that our efforts and our profit, whether such be a dollar in the bank or a few dollars in interest on some little cottage, are susceptible to be taken whole and handed over to any employer or business man who may claim that he has been injured by reason of the activities of the working people to protect their rights and their interests."

He said that he had within the last twenty-four hours seen a statement telegraphed to a local paper in which it was stated that there was a feeling in Wall street that if the Federation of Shop Employees should strike that the Federal Government would proceed against them under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and that the paper receiving this message suppressed it. He said that those who were of the opinion that the law would never be called into action against the unions should disabuse their minds, for it had already been used against both the unions and organizations of farmers, and that it would undoubtedly be used at any time that the big employers of labor felt that they needed it.

"Labor," he said, "is endeavoring to avoid strikes, but it still reserves its right to do so."

"We don't want to strike," he added, "but we

want to retain a right to protest and make such protest felt."

He compared the efforts of organized labor to the rough struggles of the reformation, when men went out with a sword in one hand and a club in the other; to the war of the colonists, and to the civil war. Touching on the Oriental question, he said:

"We must guard the Pacific Coast against invasion from the far east; we must defend ourselves against an invasion that would make our struggle the more difficult. The Chinese must remain away, and the Japanese must keep his promise."

He reiterated what he said at Shell Mound Park about not wishing to take part in local political affairs, and that he was not here to defend Mayor McCarthy against criticisms made against him, but that if he is not re-elected mayor every enemy will chuckle and working men will be depressed. He also declared that while he differs with Job Harriman on labor philosophies, because the latter is a Socialist, yet he did not always have at hand the implements with which he would like to work and it often became necessary to use those that were available, and that he will, while in Los Angeles, speak in favor of his candidacy for mayor, as he represents an element that is a protest against capitalization in that city, and that a change is urgently to be desired in order that labor may get fair treatment.

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The only soap made that bears the Label of the Soap workers.

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Deposits, June 30th, 1911	\$44,567,705 83
Total Assets	\$47,173,498 51

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office or Express Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.
Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

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MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, September 12, 1911, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: Mabelle C. Anderson, pianist, Local No. 214; Otto Klegel, trumpet, Local No. 60; H. B. Landall, clarinet, Local No. 9; Glen Morgan, violin and cello, Local No. 283.

Card withdrawn: F. C. Cary, Local No. 189.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: Miss M. Bassett, R. J. Whitney.

Permission was granted members to play with non-member pianist who has been rehearsing show for Moose Minstrels, also for benefit to S. F. Maternity Home with lady pianist who has rehearsed show. Both to be held at Valencia Theatre.

Fred Walz, of Local No. 125, is reported playing a two-weeks' engagement at the Columbia Theatre.

E. F. Cowan, of the Forum Cafe orchestra, is enjoying a two-weeks' outing in the neighborhood of Kentfield. From all reports the climate is not the only attraction which takes him to that particular locality.

F. Ulissi was stricken with a stroke of paralysis while playing in the orchestra at the Washington Square Theatre Sunday night. He was immediately moved to the Receiving Hospital, but died within a few hours. Ulissi has been in this city for a number of years, having come here with the Lambardi Opera Company from Italy, and when that company returned he remained in San Francisco. He was well known and liked, especially among the Italian members. The funeral was held Thursday at 1 p. m. from the undertaking parlors of Canepa & Co., Stockton street.

The dues and assessments for the current quarter, amounting to \$5.75, are now due and payable to the financial secretary, Arthur S. Morey, and become delinquent after September 30, 1911. The dues amount to \$1.50, strike assessments \$3.25, and death benefit assessments \$1, levied on account of the deaths of W. Kadletz, W. Delany, George Grosser and A. Lombardo.

Members desiring to join the Perlet Orchestra will please leave names in the office. There is need of more violins.

Notice.

The board of directors desire to announce that any rumor to the effect that this organization has indorsed any person for political office is a mistake. This union has never given indorsement to any one for public office, although at previous times as well as at this time members of this local were aspirants for public positions.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week a bill of exceptional excellence and variety. It will have for its headline attractions Lily Lena and Edwin Stevens. Miss Lena has just returned from Europe bringing with her an entirely new budget of songs among which are "Have You Ever Loved Another Little Girl?" "I'm Wait, Wait, Waiting," "Fall In and Follow Me," "He's a Handy Thing to Have Around the Place," "I Wish I Were You To-night," "I'm a Most Particular Lady" and "Take It Nice and Easy." In the roll of the drama, musical comedy and vaudeville the name of Edwin Stevens stands high. There is a superiority in all his work. "Cousin Kitty," a delightful conglomeration of song, dance, story and fun will be Stevens' vehicle and assisting him will be the charming little ingenue Tina Marshall. A complete novelty will be offered by Jackson and McClaren, the "Australian Woodchoppers." The Four Elles, very recent European importations, will make their first appearance in this city in a number of really original modern acrobatic and pantomimic dancing. They also introduce an imitation of ice skaters and a

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We are careful in constructing these suits internally, to see that all the inside work is carefully done and of a character that insures these lasting qualities.

The fabrics themselves from which "WOOD" SUITS are made are all carefully tested as to color and for wear, and with these as a foundation, and with the excellent tailoring put into them, suits that uniformly satisfy inevitably result.

All the new cloths, all the new patterns, all the new colorings, are here now, in models that are stylish and appropriate for slim, medium and stout figures.

Today is a good day to see and try on these suits, at \$15, \$18.50 and \$25.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgom'y
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

Brazilian brigand's dance that is particularly thrilling. Next week will be the last of the Primrose Four; The Three Leightons; The Blank Family, and Hermine Shone and her Company in "The Little Goddess."

"There is nothing so easy but that it becomes difficult when you do it with reluctance."—Terrence.

"Nothing happens to anybody which he is not fitted by nature to bear."—Marcus Aurelius.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Will J. French of the State Industrial Accident Board left on Monday morning last for Chicago, where he will represent the board at the conference of the American Association for Labor Legislation. He will be absent from the city about two weeks.

Secretary Michelson has on hand about 200 pictures of the home and its grounds, which are in envelopes and ready to mail. Members desiring can obtain them by simply applying at headquarters.

Cyril S. Hess of the Crocker chapel and Miss Jessica F. Wise were married last week, Rev. B. M. Kaplan performing the ceremony.

There were two applicants for membership at the September meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society—Carroll E. Fisk and John G. Higgins.

J. J. Sullivan, copyright representative of the International Typographical Union, and connected with the Department of Commerce and Labor, of Washington, D. C., has been in our city the past week. Mr. Sullivan is gathering statistics to present to Congress showing that the increase in wages has not kept pace with the cost of living during the past five years. He is making a tour of the larger cities of the west.

The Woman's Auxiliary held its first business meeting since the convention on Thursday evening, September 7th. Meetings will be held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at Typographical headquarters, 787 Market street, and members are requested to send their wives, daughters and sisters to these meetings. The Auxiliary is planning for several social features in the near future, to which the membership of No. 21 will be called on to participate; a committee has also been appointed on label agitation and home industry.

Harry P. Berkshire, vice-president of No. 80, Kansas City, Mo., and a delegate to the Eagles' convention, called at headquarters the past week and expressed regrets that he had been delayed and not able to reach here in time to attend the I. T. U. convention, after the many good reports he had heard from those attending.

Badges left over from the convention are on sale, and can be secured from secretary at 35 cents.

C. E. Kendall died in Woodland, September 11th. His parents reside in Los Angeles.

The "Examiner" is now quartered in its new building and has installed many modern improvements, among them being a four-magazine machine. The composing room has the appearance of being so arranged as to furnish sufficient ventilation.

Lying face downward, on the floor in the kitchen of his home at 1724 Hyde street, the body of William D. Hearn, junior member of the Martin & Hearn Linotype Company, was found Wednesday night. A physician was called and pronounced him dead, stating that death was undoubtedly due to a hemorrhage superinduced by an epileptic fit. He was a nephew of Thomas Hearn of the "Chronicle." The body will be sent to Vallejo for interment.

H. C. Williams, a member of the Typographical Union and an amateur astronomer and telescope maker, who lives at 1255 Jackson street, probably will be the man recommended by Professor McAdie of the weather bureau to construct the great telescope and install the apparatus in the world's greatest observatory on Mount Tamalpais. Mr. Williams is a self-made scientist. From the time he was a boy he has been a printer, but always an experimenter in optics, chemistry and molecular physics. In 1883 he became interested in optics and built his first telescope. "If I have anything to do with the establishment of the proposed observatory," said Professor McAdie yesterday, "Williams will have an opportunity to do the work on it. He is an amateur, but he is a genius in his line."

American Federation of Labor Letter**Kirby a Heat Stricken Medievalist.**

Mr. John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is becoming a butt of ridicule. The Boston "Globe," one of the best-known newspapers in the United States, in an editorial characterized him and his recent utterances thus: "Although the telegraphic report of the United States Weather Bureau gave the temperature at St. Paul on Tuesday as only 62, or 14 degrees below summer heat, the thermometer in the hall where the National Laundrymen's Association was holding its convention in that city must have registered a much higher mark, or else Mr. John Kirby, Jr., was suffering from excessive internal heat. Mr. Kirby, who is president of that well-known benevolent organization, the National Association of Manufacturers, was entertaining the laundrymen with his familiar medieval views on the relations between capital and labor, and in the course of his remarks he said, according to the Associated Press report: 'Organized labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor is the gateway to the nation's ruin. Labor unionism of the American Federation of Labor type is to my mind a greater menace to Christian civilization than the anarchist, the Black Hand, the Molly Maguires, the Mafia, the Ku Klux Klan and the night riders.' In his zeal for the welfare of Christian civilization Mr. Kirby appears to have neglected all mention of the Camorra, the Janizaries, the Goths, the visogoths and ostrogoths, the Huns, Tartars and Vandals, the head hunters, the cannibals and the man-eating sharks. His list of the enemies of mankind is very incomplete."

Railway Carmen Get Agreement.

Members of the Railway Carmen's Union employed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Co. have been successful in their negotiations with the officials of that company, and have secured a good agreement. An increase in wages and time and a half for overtime has been conceded, and men sent on the road to do work will be allowed pay from time of leaving their home station until they return to their home station. In addition, they will be allowed 25 cents per meal and 50 cents for lodging, and board at the rate of \$20 per month will be allowed after the first day.

Federation's Contention Upheld.

The following telegram from Attorney Seyfried, the legal representative of the A. F. of L. at Indianapolis, was received at headquarters September 7th: "Circuit Court today decided that City Court (Judge Collins) has no jurisdiction in extradition cases." Judge James A. Collins of the police court, who turned over John J. McNamara to the California authorities, has contended that he had jurisdiction in extradition proceedings. The decision just handed down by the Circuit Court in the case of one Rochelle, who was wanted in Toledo, shows that Judge Collins exceeded his authority. In July Mayor Shank of Indianapolis had a conference with Chief of Police Hyland, in which he expressed a doubt as to whether the police court was a court of proper jurisdiction to take prisoners involved in extradition proceedings. He said then: "Not being a lawyer, of course I do not know whether Judge Collins has jurisdiction in such cases, or not. That I suppose will be decided in September by Judge Remster." The decision as handed down by the Circuit Court upholds the contentions of the A. F. of L. in the kidnapping of J. J. McNamara.

Will Contest Taylor System.

Machinists employed at the navy yard at Washington have taken a decided stand against the

introduction of the Taylor system. The men say it is being introduced gradually and that they are determined to resist further encroachments. Columbia Lodge, International Association of Machinists, with a membership of 1400, has appointed a committee to wait on the authorities at the navy yard and inform them that its members are opposed to the system and will stand out against it. It has called for action on the part of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and has arranged for a joint mass meeting of all unions with members employed in the yard. Similar action has been taken by the men employed in the Charlestown navy yard, the Philadelphia navy yard, the Watertown arsenal and other Government works.

Hits Sore Spot.

Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. and the New York "Times" are not in unison on the question of the policy of the trusts. Commenting editorially on his Labor Day address, the "Times" has this to say: "Yesterday Frank Morrison, the secretary of the American Federation of Labor, made a spirited address at the celebration of Labor Day at Binghamton. It was a passionate plea for all workingmen to combine in aid of the unions because the employers are, he asserted, combining to break up the unions by every available means, fair or foul."

"It may not unjustly be suggested that Mr. Morrison naturally magnifies the importance of the organization by which he is employed and that the growth of its numbers is not to him a matter of disinterested concern. But the plea he makes is strictly within his province so long as he presents his case with due regard to facts. But surely intelligent workingmen will not be attracted by Mr. Morrison's attack upon the motives of those employers who have sought to secure for their men a share in the ownership and in the profits of their business. The secretary of the Federation says:

"The chief question of interest to the trusts today is how they can prevent their employees from becoming members of unions, thus minimizing the possibility of a demand being made upon them for an increase in wages or shorter hours of labor. The trusts are employing the ablest men that money can secure to perfect plans to more effectively bind the workers to the industry. One of the most plausible and at the same time the most vicious system that the representatives of great corporations are trying to fasten upon the workers at the present time is the so-called dividend scheme, a scheme in which the employees cannot make a suggestion either as to wages, hours or share of the profit. This scheme of the trusts to hold their employees is particularly interesting when it is known that a roll call of the corporations that favor the system will reveal the facts that they are the corporations and trusts that have absolutely refused to permit their employees to organize, aye, more, they have demonstrated their willingness to expend millions of dollars to keep their employees as helpless to change the condition under which they labor as the slaves were helpless to do other than the bidding of their masters."

"The reference here is to the plan of the United States Steel Corporation. It is not a correct statement of that plan, and it ignores the very important fact that other organizations in various parts of the country are framing plans to which this criticism cannot remotely apply. Take, for example, the striking report of the committee of the national organization of the electric interests. This plan not only embraced participation by employees in the ownership and profits of the business, but included the principle of insurance against illness, accident, and old age at the sole expense of the employers and as a natural element in the cost of carrying on their business to the best advantage. Undoubtedly the employers

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look on this plan from a selfish point of view. They expect that under it they will get in the shape of efficiency and fidelity ample return for their outlay. But we do not see that this can be an objection to honest and sensible workingmen. Workingmen of that stamp are neither beggars nor sneak thieves. They do not wish to get wages or other advantages that they have not fairly earned. Mr. Morrison does the class whom he assumes to represent a gross disservice when he assails plans of this nature. It is quite possible that carried out in good faith on the one side and the other, schemes of this sort would tend to narrow the field of profitable occupation for professional agitators. We do not charge that that accounts for Mr. Morrison's opposition to them, but if we did it would be no more unfair to him than he is to the employers who are trying to work out a plan of harmony between themselves and their men."

Employers Want Closed Shop.

The strike committee of the International Association of Marble Workers in New York has sent out a statement to the builders and architects of that city declaring that the present trouble is the result of a plan on the part of the employers' association to induce the unions to force all independent employers into the employers' association. The committee claims to be in a position to prove that for some time past the employers have been threatening reductions in wages, the establishment of open shops and other undesirable conditions if the union would not accept the terms of the agreement of 1903. The agreement in question stipulated that members of the union should not work for any employer who was not a member of the Marble Industry Employers' Association. It states further that in March, 1911, the union was ordered to withdraw its members from the shops of all employers doing business in Greater New York who were not members of the employers' association, and that when the union refused to do so the employers' association refused to consider an increased wage scale until the union complied with its demands.

Seamen Win Union Shop Conditions.

Representatives of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union reported at the meeting of the Central Federated Union of New York that the union shop is an established institution along the river front of that city. The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company is the only line that has not conceded the demands of the seamen, and travel on that line is said to be exceedingly dangerous on account of the incompetent crews that are manning the vessels.

Children Win Strike.

Down in Mobile, Ala., the children are rebelling against industrial conditions and through organization have demonstrated the fact that even infants may become a power. The "newsies" have thrown down the gauntlet to a publisher and in the lists have overthrown their opponent. The little vendors of newspapers went on a strike for a better share of the profits, and conducted the controversy so well that the City Commissioners have been called upon to act as arbiters. The publisher has agreed to pay the boys five cents a week on each subscriber, but the lads want more and are prepared to convince the arbiters that six cents a week on each subscriber is not too much.

Girls Battle For Union Shop.

Sixty girls employed by Levy & Finkelberg, New York City, showed their determination to maintain the union shop when an attempt was made to violate union rules in regard to prices, and an intimation was given that the shop would be run on a non-union basis. They immediately went on strike and in three days brought the employers to terms. The union price list will be maintained and the shop will be run under strict union principles.

Another Wonderful Investment.

Bakers in Cumberland, Md., organized a union in 1902. Previous to the formation of the union they worked fifteen hours a day and received wages ranging from \$5 to \$11 a week. In the year of their organization they presented demands for a ten-hour workday and got it. Since then they have succeeded so well that they now work nine hours a day, enjoy four holidays a year, with pay, and receive an average scale of \$2.28 a day, \$256.66 a year more than they did in 1902. In ten years the dues paid into the union, \$9 a year, will amount to \$90. It will have earned \$2566.60, an amount sufficient to purchase a comfortable home. In addition, it will have secured 18,780 hours or two years six months and seven days, which can be spent in taking care of and

beautifying the home, and in rest, recreation, physical and mental development. On an investment of \$9 a year the bakers have received in interest 2851 per cent, not including the 18,780 hours which they can now use to their own advantage. In 1902 the bakers of Cumberland had only nine hours a day to sleep, eat, get recreation and devote to study. Through their efforts as union men they have now reversed the order of the day, and have fifteen hours for themselves while the employer gets nine.

Organized labor has accomplished wonders. It will accomplish much more in the interest of the toilers when they have been taught the necessity for organization.

Iron Workers Gaining.

Members of the Architectural Iron Workers' Union, who are on strike in New York, are very optimistic and say the strike will be settled and won soon. The men are on strike for recognition of their union and an increased wage scale. Settlements are being secured daily and the officials of the union say the employers, who are still standing out, will soon be in line.

Hidden Misery.

Exhibitions of misery are not good to look at. They might create a spirit of discontent, and cause something to be done to eliminate the cause. The following excerpt from an editorial in the Washington "Post" aptly explains the motives that prompt many philanthropies: "In crude and unsettled conditions of society the vicious and unfortunate wandered upon the highways, palpable evidences of the presence of sin and misery. We manage these things better now, providing places where they may be sequestered from the public gaze. Banished from sight and thought, the world looks much fairer, and there comes a satisfied conviction that everything is much better than it used to be."

Youthful Victims of Phthisis.

Of all the so-called dusty trades pearl button making is considered the most dangerous. In New York State, one of the chief centers of this industry, an investigation has been made by the Department of Labor, and C. T. Graham Rogers, medical inspector of factories, in his report, has this to say: "The majority of the workers employed in this industry are women and children; a large number of the children are under sixteen years of age." Quoting authorities, he continues: "Dr. J. T. Arlidge, an eminent British authority, in his 'Hygiene, Diseases, and Mortality of Occupations,' states that 'cuttings, turning and drilling of mother-of-pearl are attended by a large amount of heavy dust, which, from its composition, operates on the respiratory organs in the same fashion and degree as mineral dust.' Speaking of the lesions produced in the lungs as a result of inhaling the dust, he refers to the findings of Dr. Greenhow as follows: 'This excellent pathologist stated that he had satisfied himself of the identity of the lung affections of these workmen with those of miners, potters, flax dressers, and other operatives exposed to inhale air charged with dust. The symptomatology, moreover, is alike between them, and especially of the long existence of shortness of breath before cough and other indications of broken-down health and lung lesion evidence themselves.' Dr. Thomas Oliver, a recognized British governmental expert, in 'Dangerous Trades,' writes: 'Hist regarded this trade as extremely dangerous. He found that 15 to 16 per cent of the men engaged in this trade died from phthisis.'" The trade-union movement in its battle against phthisis and for the uplift of the workers will yet save these unfortunate women and children.

There was no Labor Day parade in Chicago on September 4th. The members of the unions de-

cided to dispense with the parade and send the money usually spent on such demonstrations to the custodians of the McNamara Defense Fund.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The agitation of the women of Brest for cheaper food has spread to over forty towns in northern France, and the citizens are now energetically supporting the housewives in their demands for a reduction of prices of the commodities of life. The situation has become so serious that Jules Pams, the Minister of Agriculture, has been instructed by the Cabinet to investigate the underlying causes of the high prices of food.

At Lille organized labor took an active part in the demonstration. The General Confederation of Labor has taken up the agitation and 6000 metal workers paraded the streets raising their voices in protest against the high cost of living.

At Douai 2000 persons marched in procession singing revolutionary hymns and carrying banners bearing the inscription "butter at 30 cents or revolution."

The agitation has started in Paris and energetic demonstrations have been held at Orleans, the capital of the Department of Loiret.

At St. Quentin serious riots have occurred. The mob has wrecked and pillaged butcher shops, and the situation has become so grave that an urgent request has been sent to the Government for additional troops.

The dispute at Carrara, Italy, between the marble quarrymen and their employers still continues. The latter are firm in their assertions that they will not concede the demands of the workmen, and the quarrymen are determined not to recede. A general strike is now threatened which will affect thousands of marble workers.

Cork cutters and lightermen in Alameda, Portugal, are on strike and business is paralyzed. Cavalrymen are patrolling the streets and many persons have been injured.

Under an agreement entered into between the Engineers and Allied Trades Societies and the Engineers Employers' Association of Birmingham, England, the scale of fitters, turners, and smiths has been increased from \$9 to \$9.24 a week, and the scale of the pattern makers from \$9.48 to \$9.73 a week. Ten thousand men are affected by the increase.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT BAKERY WORKERS.

By Chas. F. Hohmann.

The number of bakery workers throughout the United States is approximately seventy thousand, of which about one-third are organized in the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, an organization formed some twenty-five years ago. The strongest organized city, as far as the bakery workers are concerned, is Chicago, where there are about 3750 bakery workers to be found. This includes bread and cake bakers only. Another branch of the industry, that of cracker baking, employs about again as many people, most of whom are girls.

Cleanliness and ventilation in the bakeshops have for years been among the principal demands of the organization for the welfare of the bakery workers, and with that end in view the organization has waged a relentless fight during the last few years for the abolition of all unsanitary cellar bakeshops. For the last three years the bakery workers' organization has gone another step further in its aim of also protecting the bread consuming public. Their last convention, held in 1908, decreed that every applicant for membership must pass a medical examination. This examination protects the public against the dangers of having bread produced by unhealthy persons.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 4th Thursdays, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays. Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—Meet second and fourth Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th. J. Toohey, 618 Precita ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesday, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, second and fourth Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers, No. 8—Meet 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 955 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 303 Sixth; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Miss B. Haraldson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland, Cal.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—James Moran, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,331—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. A. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters, No. 30—Meet first Wednesday 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

For Women in Union and Home

The Women's Organization for Smoke Abatement in St. Louis is passing through practically the same experience that came to a similar body in Chicago some time ago. That is, it has compelled unwilling recognition, in some quarters; in some quarters it has won generous praise, and in other quarters it has met with pronounced and bitter and powerful opposition. On all sides it appears to be admitted that the women's crusade against smoke has done much toward making St. Louis a cleaner city, a more desirable city in which to reside and do business. It has done this by prosecuting the offenders against the smoke ordinance. It has pursued these offenders and prosecuted them impartially and determinedly.

Miss Ida Blanchard Lewis of New York is a successful insurance broker. Like many business men and women she began as an agent for an insurance firm, being occupied in its affairs through the day and studying the working methods of insurance companies during the evenings. "I decided to dare further," said Miss Lewis, "and finding there was no woman broker in New York, no insurance department controlled exclusively by women, and being a suffragist and seeing a fair amount of business waiting for me, I began my career as a broker. I have never regretted it, though my working day has anything but an eight-hour limit." Miss Blanchard finds that women are increasingly anxious to give their patronage to other women.

A cable dispatch from France reports that an important amendment has been added to the bill providing for the trial of youthful offenders. Those under thirteen years have been removed from the jurisdiction of the public law courts. The Senate has voted almost unanimously that women shall be eligible for the duty of holding the usual preliminary inquiry and reporting to the tribunals in such cases.

"It is most important that the tales which the young first hear be models of virtuous thought."—Plato.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

(Contributed by Los Angeles Strike Committee.)

Since our last report, we have all been busy arranging for our parade and picnic Labor Day. Our plans are all completed, and this turnout of Labor's host promises to eclipse all previous parades that have ever been held in southern California. We will demonstrate to the Merchants and Manufacturers that their vicious and persistent opposition to organized labor has only succeeded in organizing us more thoroughly, and if the same rate of progress continues Los Angeles will soon be in the front rank of organized cities.

In regard to the route of our parade, an incident happened last week which goes to show the subserviency of the municipal government to the M. & M. We had planned to pass the county jail where our brothers are imprisoned awaiting trial. The Chief of Police and Police Commission had already granted us the permit, but when his honor "Uncle" Alex, the Goo Goo Mayor, got wind of it, he immediately requested a meeting with the committee. When the committee visited him he waved both hands in the air, and said he wouldn't stand for it, as it would create sympathy for the McNamaras and he didn't want either side to have any advantage over the other. He also stated there might be trouble. The committee informed him that there had never been any trouble in previous parades, and we thought the police were well able to take care of any that might arise. The Chief of Police was present, and coincided with the committee. The Mayor then said that he didn't anticipate any trouble from us, but that the District Attorney had a lot of thugs and crooks hired to aid him in the prosecution of the McNamaras, that might seek the opportunity to bring discredit on his administration, and that we had better change the route if we wanted to parade. The committee could not prevail on him to change his mind, but before leaving they politely informed Your Uncle that on election day they would attend to his case all right, and from the political aspect at this writing it looks a safe bet that their prophecy will come true.

We also had a large committee making all necessary arrangements for President Gompers' visit to our city on September 10th, and there is

great interest being manifested not only by our own people, but by all others.

In regard to the strike situation, all crafts are still standing firm; there are no desertions from our ranks whatever. The picket line is well maintained, and everyone is determined to stick it out until election day brings relief. With our own men in office and the anti-picketing ordinance repealed, success is assured, the only thing we want to impress on all is the necessity of financing this fight until that time. With this end in view your strike committee in a body attended the last meeting of the Central Labor Council, and called the attention of the delegates to that fact, and that it was up to the Los Angeles locals to finance this fight to the bitter end, as it was too much to expect that San Francisco and the State of California could keep up their assessment indefinitely. On a motion passed by the Council the strike assessment will be a special order of business next meeting. We intend to supply every delegate with a copy of our yearly report which is now out, which will show where every dollar went and what it was spent for.

Taking the situation as a whole, the general strike committee of Los Angeles feels confident that we will win the coming municipal election this fall. By winning this election, it means that we will have control of the police courts, the policemen's clubs, and the repealing of such ordinances as have been detrimental to us. Looking at the situation from the industrial point of view, we feel that it is absolutely necessary to continue the fight industrially and keep the strike situation on until election day. In order to do that we will still have to have the support of our brothers and comrades in San Francisco, and in fact the entire State of California have been giving us so loyally and generously. We trust that our friends who have so nobly supported us to the extent of a quarter of a million of dollars will bear with us, and assist us for a couple of months more until election day, and if at that time we do not win we can then say amen to the discontinuance of the assessment without any criticism whatever, as we will be satisfied that all have done their part to win the fight for Los Angeles and California.

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THE PROGRAM OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Like most other reform movements, organized labor seeks to abolish poverty. But it does not spend its time dreaming about a millennium in which all wrongs shall be righted, and all ills cured. Its leaders are opportunists. They are alert to the measure which promises immediate though only partial relief. They are convinced that the workingman is not receiving his just share of the common product. They are not prepared to state just what that share shall be, but they insist that we have not yet reached the point in our industrial life when the workingman should be satisfied with his wages. It is not fair to ask labor to specify any given amount with which it promises to be satisfied for all time. Money has a changing value in different sections of the country and at different periods of time. Also, the development of our industrial life may be such as to completely alter the relative value of the services of both employer and employee. The introduction of labor saving machinery, for example, may revolutionize our chief industries.

The workingman feels that he is entitled to a fair share in the products of all improvements. He is not ready to commit himself to any contract which will prevent his securing future, and what will then be conceded perfectly legitimate advances in his wages. The increase in wages and the shortening of hours of labor—the two principal points of contention between capital and labor—must be worked out upon an evolutionary basis, such changes being made from time to time as conditions warrant.

ORGANIZED LABOR TRIUMPHS.

The unions have fought and won a great battle in England. Arrogant railway officials have been compelled to recognize them and their right to recognition has been established. Over 100,000 of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants went on strike mainly because officials of the railway companies refused to confer with their representatives. The terms of the settlement will show how complete was the victory. At a conference held between two representatives of the strikers, two of the railway officials, and one of the Board of Trade, it was agreed that all strikers and locked out men should be reinstated at the earliest possible moment, no one to be subjected to proceedings for breach of contract or otherwise penalized; conciliation boards to be convened to settle all questions at present in dispute. If the sectional boards fail to arrive at a settlement, the central board is to meet at once. Any decisions arrived at are to be retroactive as from the date of this agreement. It is agreed for the purpose of this and the following clauses that the rate of wages include remuneration whether by time or piece work.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

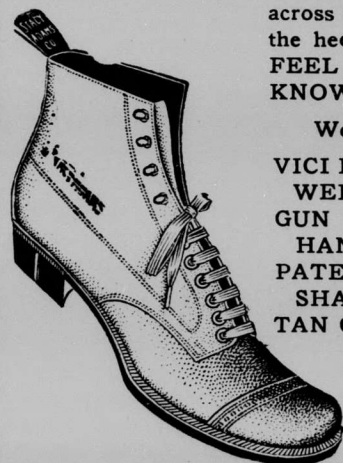
With an increased wage scale of 5 cents an hour, established after a strike of fifteen weeks, the contest at Minneapolis has been officially declared off by Local No. 7 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

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TAN CALF BLUCHERS, "DROP TOES"	\$5.50



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